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CARIBBEAN AREA 1962 Annual Report



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

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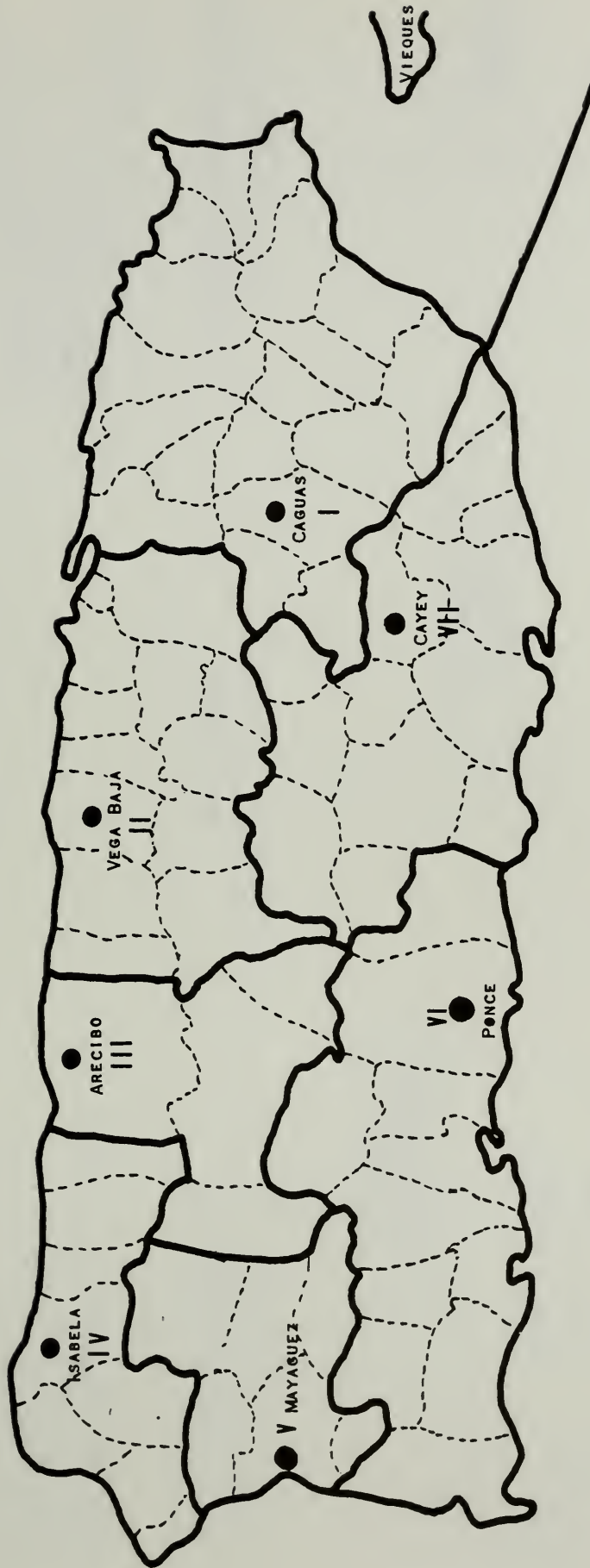
CARIBBEAN AREA OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

San Juan, Puerto Rico

June 1963

ASCS DISTRICT OFFICES



ASCS CARIBBEAN AREA OFFICE ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

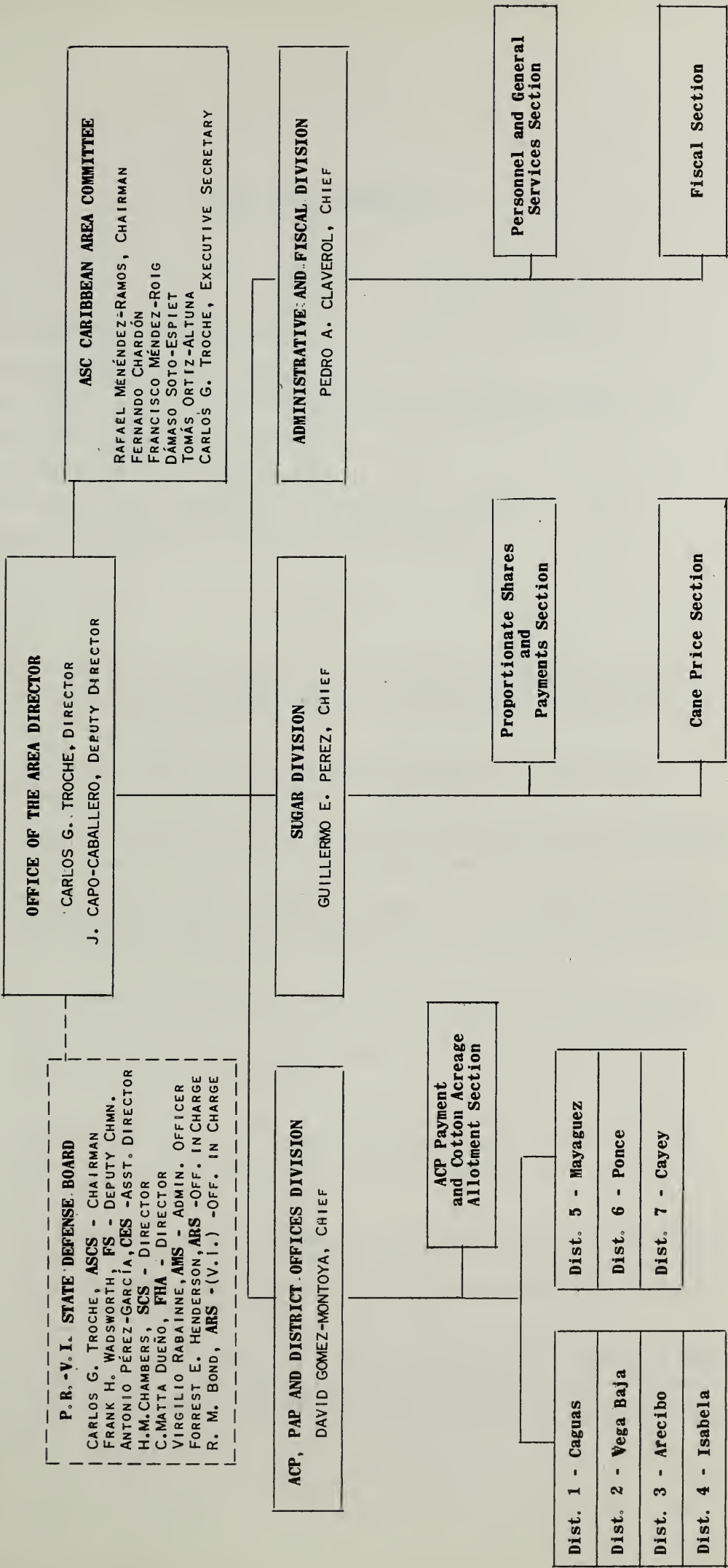


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FOREWORD

The data summarized in the pages that follow cover all 1962 program activities with the single exception of data pertaining to sugarcane settlements under the 1962 Sugar Program.

All such activities (except the Tobacco Price Support Program), were carried out by Federal personnel of the Caribbean Area Office and its seven district offices. The data pertaining to the Tobacco Price Support Program are included for record purposes and ready reference in case of need.

The ASC Caribbean Area Committee, which includes Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, took appropriate action under current regulations with respect to (a) cases dealing with land removed from sugarcane production as a result of expropriation by Federal or Commonwealth Government agencies; (b) deferment cases submitted by the local office of the Selective Service; and (c) matters coming under its purview in connection with the 1962 Extra Long Staple Cotton Acreage Allotment Program. In addition, the Committee made determinations in cases of disputed or borderline compliance arising under the Sugar and Agricultural Conservation Programs.

In this report we have endeavored to summarize also, the activities of this office in connection with U.S.D.A. responsibilities in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands under the National Defense Program.

A.S.C.S. CARIBBEAN AREA OFFICE

Carlos G. Troche
Director

1961-62 SUGAR PROGRAM FOR PUERTO RICO

This narrative report is intended to summarize the main developments of the 1961-62 Sugar Program for Puerto Rico, namely, 1962 grinding and processing performance of sugar mills; 1961-62 sugarcane crop outturn (in terms of acres of sugarcane harvested, cane ground, and sugar recovered), and Sugar Act payments; duty-paid prices and selling and delivery expenses constituting the basis for sugarcane settlements; molasses payments made to sugarcane growers; wages received by laborers in the cane fields under statutory requirements; marketings of sugar and molasses during the 1962 calendar year in the local and continental United States markets; and estimated growers' returns by way of Sugar Act payments and sugar and molasses settlements. A resumé is also given of the results of compliance activities carried out in connection with the foregoing.

Statistical data on these developments are presented in the tables appended to this report, as follows:

1. Table 1 gives, for each one of the 28 mills operating during the 1961-62 grinding season, information on production of sugarcane, 96° sugar, and raw value sugar. This table shows also the individual mill factor used by the ASCS Caribbean Area Office in determining the quantity of raw value sugar production on which Sugar Act payments to program participants were based.

2. Table 2 gives comparative data with respect to cane and 96° sugar production of the 1960-61 and 1961-62 crops, by mills and geographical areas.

3. Table 3 furnishes information on the number of sugarcane farms participating in the 1961-62 Sugarcane Program for Puerto Rico, acreage of sugarcane harvested, net sugarcane ground, raw value sugar recovered, and authorized Sugar Act payments. This information is broken down in 22 brackets of harvested acreage covering small, medium-sized, and large farms whose acreage of sugarcane harvested ranged from less than 5 acres to more than 15,000 acres.

4. Table 4 gives, for the last 20 years, comparative data on number of sugarcane farms which have participated in the sugar programs, acreage of sugarcane harvested, sugarcane ground, raw value sugar produced, per-acre production of sugarcane and raw value sugar, and average sugar yield per-ton of sugarcane.

5. Tables 5(a) and 5(b) show: (a) monthly duty-paid prices for the twelve-month period January through December 1961, the average of which diminished by allowable selling and delivery expenses incurred by each mill in the marketing of sugar of the 1960-61 crop (Table 6), determines the f.o.b. mill price used in final settlement of cane deliveries of that crop; and (b) monthly duty-paid prices for the twelve-month period January through December 1962, the average of which will be used by processors as the basis for final settlements of cane deliveries of the 1961-62 crop, after allowable selling and delivery expenses incurred in the marketing of that crop have been determined by the ASCS Caribbean Area Office for each mill.

6. Table 6 furnishes information for those processors who, as producers, received Sugar Act payments and who, as processors, made sugarcane settlements with

their growers in cash on the quantity of 96° sugar shipped during 1961 to continental United States, and the per hundredweight selling and delivery expense allowed in determining the f.o.b. mill pricing basis for such cash settlements.

7. Table 7 constitutes a tabulation of the final data on molasses net income during 1962, as determined from audited molasses payment compliance reports submitted by producer-processors.

8. Table 8 gives information on production, marketings and year-end inventories of raw sugar of Puerto Rican mills during 1962. Data pertaining to raw mills which were also processors of turbinado and refined sugar are also included in this table (Centrals Aguirre, San Francisco, Guánica, and the Santa Juana mill, of C. Brewer, Puerto Rico, Inc.).

9. Table 9 gives information on production, marketings, and year-end inventories of turbinado and refined sugar of Puerto Rican refineries during 1962.

10. Table 10 shows, by geographical areas, estimated grower income from the three main sources, to wit: (a) cash sugarcane settlement made by processor to grower; (b) payment for molasses; and (c) Sugar Act conditional payment.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 1961-62 GRINDING SEASON

At the beginning of 1962, the indicated supply from carryover stocks of raw sugar plus estimated sugar production during 1962, was considered well below the total quantity of sugar needed to fill Puerto Rico marketing quotas and provide a normal carryover inventory. For such reason, the curtailment of sugar production appeared unnecessary and, therefore, as for the preceding five years, sugarcane growers were permitted to grind for sugar all the sugarcane growing in their farms.

Grinding operations of the 1962 crop began at Centrals Coloso and San Vicente on December 18, 1961. Fifteen of the remaining mills commenced grinding in January 1962, and eleven in February 1962. The shortest grinding season of any one mill (Central Cortada) lasted 110 days and the longest (Central San Vicente) 195 days. Averagewise, the 1961-62 grinding season lasted 146 days.

The total gross weight of the sugarcane ground for sugar amounted to 9,688,257 short tons, reduced to a net weight of 9,663,265 short tons after making the weight adjustments for trash content provided in the 1961-62 Fair Price Determination. From such quantity of sugarcane there were recovered 996,626 short tons of sugar, 96° basis, equivalent to 1,008,943 short tons of sugar, raw value basis. The resulting average yield was 10.314 pounds of 96° sugar per hundredweight of net sugarcane ground, which favorably compares with the average yield of 10.189 pounds obtained during the preceding crop.

The above 1962 grinding and processing performance, as compared with that of 1961, evidences a net reduction of about 1,091,000 tons in the quantity of cane ground, and a drop of almost 100,000 tons in the sugar production, notwithstanding the slight improvement registered in the sugar yield. Although the average production loss for the Island was about 10 per cent, it should be noted that in the areas of Centrals Juanita, Plazuela, Cortada, Machete, and Juncos, the aggregate loss represented about 25 per cent of the corresponding 1961 processings, while the areas of Centrals Los Caños, Monserrate, and Lafayette showed an increase over their 1961 processings.

The Island reduced production in 1962 represented a loss in income to the sugar industry estimated in the neighborhood of \$15,000,000.

A comparison of the acreages of sugarcane harvested, by types of culture, during the last six years of unrestricted production, follows:

TYPE OF CULTURE	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Ratoons	305,594	285,797	267,100	267,637	263,008	259,962
Spring plantings	13,961	27,707	35,408	36,033	35,142	26,908
Fall plantings	13,480	12,446	20,643	16,790	15,717	14,530
Standover cane from previous crop	28,458	1,758	21,445	7,502	14,271	7,244
TOTALS	<u>361,493</u>	<u>327,708</u>	<u>344,596</u>	<u>327,962</u>	<u>328,138</u>	<u>308,644</u>

For the six years of unrestricted production detailed above, the production of net sugarcane and raw value sugar in terms of short tons per acre was as follows:

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Sugarcane	24.09	27.67	29.54	30.48	32.76	31.31
Sugar raw value	2.74	2.85	3.15	3.11	3.38	3.27

From the above comparisons of acreage harvested and per-acre production of sugarcane and raw value sugar, it should be noted that in 1962 an over-all reduction took place in the acreage harvested of ratoons, new plantings, and standover cane, amounting in the aggregate to approximately 20,000 acres. It should be noted also, that although the 1962 yields of sugarcane and raw value sugar per acre were lower than those obtained in the preceding crop year, they were, nevertheless, higher than those of the other four crop years of non-restricted production.

The number of mills engaged in the processing of sugar during 1962 was 28, one less than the number of mills operating during the preceding year. With the dismantling of Central El Ejemplo in 1962, the number of mills which have ceased grinding during the last twenty-five years is 14, geographically distributed as follows:

North Zone	3
South	3
East	2
West	1
Central	4
Vieques	1
Total	<u>14</u>

Of the 28 mills in operation during 1962, 26 ground both company and purchased cane, and two mills ground only purchased cane.

The total number of sugarcane farms (*) operated during 1962 was 13,157, thus continuing the downward trend in the number of sugarcane farms which began in 1954. During the nine-year period 1954 through 1962 the net reduction in the number of farms was 6,362.

The following tables show, by geographical areas and farm size groups: (a) the incidence of the reduction in the number of sugarcane farms, and (b) the corresponding decrease in the acreage of sugarcane harvested:

REDUCTION IN NUMBER OF SUGARCANE FARMS, BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS

SIZE BRACKET OF HARVESTED ACRES	ISLAND TOTALS	NORTH	SOUTH	EAST	WEST	CENTRAL
0.1 - 5.0	4,879	2,201	714	574	592	798
5.1 - 10.0	563	407	116	55	(12)	(3)
10.1 - 15.0	219	186	12	24	(21)	18
15.1 - 25.0	290	231	23	26	8	2
25.1 - 50.0	122	135	(1)	20	(21)	(11)
50.1 - 100.0	159	76	23	12	29	19
100.1 - 500.0	128	93	(3)	30	(20)	28
Over 500.0	2	(1)	(5)	5	1	2
TOTALS	<u>6,362</u>	<u>3,328</u>	<u>879</u>	<u>746</u>	<u>556</u>	<u>853</u>

REDUCTION IN ACREAGE OF SUGARCANE HARVESTED, BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS

SIZE BRACKET OF HARVESTED ACRES	ISLAND TOTALS	NORTH	SOUTH	EAST	WEST	CENTRAL
0.1 - 5.0	9,460	4,494	1,619	949	842	1,556
5.1 - 10.0	3,822	2,835	758	398	(153)	(16)
10.1 - 15.0	2,605	2,245	118	299	(294)	237
15.1 - 25.0	5,603	4,483	458	485	184	(7)
25.1 - 50.0	3,898	4,522	(162)	667	(675)	(454)
50.1 - 100.0	11,321	5,226	2,007	958	1,997	1,133
100.1 - 500.0	33,010	21,290	92	8,894	(2,634)	5,368
Over 500.0	(11,309)	(2,085)	(9,668)	(9,268)	(1,214)	10,926
TOTALS	<u>58,410</u>	<u>43,010</u>	<u>(4,778)</u>	<u>3,382</u>	<u>(1,947)</u>	<u>18,743</u>

N. B. Figures in parentheses denote increases instead of reductions.

(*) UNDER SUGAR PROGRAM REGULATIONS, THE TERM **farm** MEANS ALL LAND WHICH IS FARMED BY ONE OR MORE PRODUCERS AS A SINGLE FARMING UNIT WITH CROPPING PRACTICES, WORK STOCK, EQUIPMENT, LABOR AND MANAGEMENT SUBSTANTIALLY SEPARATE FROM THAT OF ANY OTHER SUCH UNIT.

The extent of the aforementioned reduction is shown below in terms of a percentage of the number of farms and total harvested acreage recorded for each geographical area at the beginning of the 1954 - 1962 period.

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	% REDUCTION IN NUMBER OF SUGARCANE FARMS	% REDUCTION IN ACREAGE OF SUGARCANE HARVESTED
North	43	35
South	22	(5)
East	58	9
West	16	(4)
Central	27	33
Island Averages	33	16

As may be noted from the above comparisons, the North, East, and Central Zones of the Island received the worst impact of the reduction in the number of sugarcane farms and the acres of sugarcane harvested. These are the zones surrounding the San Juan metropolitan area--where lately as far west as Arecibo, Fajardo to the east, and Caguas and Humacao to the south and south east-- a large percentage of agricultural land has been taken out of sugarcane production and devoted to the dairy business and urban and industrial developments.

Another noteworthy fact disclosed by the above comparisons is that the number of farms in the southern and western areas which discontinued the cultivation of sugarcane, was around one-fifth of the total number of sugarcane farms operated at the beginning of the period 1954-1962; notwithstanding, the acreage of sugarcane harvested in 1962 in these areas showed an increase of about 7,000 acres over the 1954 acreage. The increase in harvested acreage which occurred in the large farms in these areas was of such extent that it more than offset the reductions registered in the smaller farms.

The number of sugarcane farms, the acreage of sugarcane harvested and the tons of cane and raw value sugar per acre during each of the last six years of unrestricted production, for each one of the four groups into which the farming of sugarcane in Puerto Rico is divided, are compared in the following tables:

INDEPENDENT GROWERS (FARMS FROM WHICH 5.0 ACRES OR LESS WERE HARVESTED)

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Number of sugarcane farms	11,025	10,286	9,480	8,748	8,199	7,520
Acreage harvested	24,998	23,333	21,731	20,215	19,251	17,644
Tons cane per acre	18.8	22.2	22.2	24.6	25.5	25.2
Tons raw value sugar per acre	2.16	2.26	2.40	2.50	2.60	2.68

INDEPENDENT GROWERS (FARMS FROM WHICH MORE THAN 5.0 ACRES WERE HARVESTED)

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Number of sugarcane farms	6,447	6,102	6,363	6,093	5,902	5,511
Acreage harvested	237,877	216,376	225,367	212,353	208,389	190,450
Tons cane per acre	21.0	24.7	25.8	27.8	29.3	28.4
Tons raw value sugar per acre	2.39	2.54	2.78	2.84	3.04	3.01

LAND AUTHORITY OF PUERTO RICO

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Number of sugarcane farms	71	71	69	65	62	63
Acreage harvested	29,721	25,994	28,047	26,813	26,942	25,334
Tons cane per acre	27.1	30.6	35.0	33.1	38.1	36.2
Tons raw value sugar per acre	3.08	3.13	3.54	3.34	3.73	3.42

PRODUCER-PROCESSORS

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Number of sugarcane farms	62	58	64	67	67	63
Acreage harvested	68,896	62,004	69,451	68,580	73,556	75,216
Tons cane per acre	35.5	38.9	41.7	39.6	42.5	38.5
Tons raw value sugar per acre	4.01	4.04	4.43	4.03	4.42	4.02

SUGAR ACT PAYMENTS -- 1961-62 CROP

Sugar Act payments amounting to \$13,630,424.75 were certified under the 1961-62 Sugar Program to 13,378 sugarcane growers. Of such number of growers, 130 were sharecroppers (*) and 91 were other types of coproducers. There was no evidence of drought affecting the 1961-62 crop, and therefore, conditional payments were based exclusively on actual production.

Since the enactment of Federal sugar legislation twenty-five years ago, sugarcane growers have been receiving Sugar Act payments, conditioned to compliance with certain requirements provided in the Act. In the aggregate, the total of payments made during this twenty-five year period amounts to about \$354,971,000, which represents a substantial source of income to sugarcane growers and producer-processors.

The average 1962 conditional payment to sugarcane growers per ton of net sugarcane amounted to \$1.4111, which is slightly higher than the corresponding 1960-61 payment of \$1.3593.

On a per-acre basis, Sugar Act payments have represented an income to producers during the last six years as shown in the following table:

(*) UNDER EXISTING PROGRAMS REGULATIONS **sharecropper** MEANS A PRODUCER WHO PERFORMS WORK IN CONNECTION WITH THE PRODUCTION OF SUGARCANE UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE FARM OPERATOR, RECEIVING A SHARE OF THE CROP FOR HIS LABOR.

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Independent growers (farms from which 5 acres or less were harvested)	\$39.96	\$39.86	\$39.54	\$41.27	\$41.74	\$42.81
Independent growers (farms from which more than 5.0 acres were harvested)	39.94	40.75	42.62	43.76	45.94	45.55
Land Authority of Puerto Rico	45.66	46.40	49.48	47.21	50.91	47.80
Producer-processors	41.03	41.34	43.49	41.06	43.37	39.75
Island average	40.62	41.24	43.16	43.32	45.53	44.16

Out of the total Sugar Act payments certified under the 1961-62 Sugar Program, 69.18 per cent was paid to independent growers, 21.94 per cent to producers of sugarcane who either directly or indirectly were processors of sugar, and 8.88 per cent to proportional profit farms operated pursuant to the Land Law of Puerto Rico.

SUGARCANE PRICES -- 1960-61 CROP

Price data for purchased sugarcane of the 1961-62 crop are not shown in the tables appended to this report because the certified public accountants' statements to be submitted by producer-processors on the selling and delivery expenses incurred in the marketing of raw sugar are not usually received and audited in time for inclusion in the current annual report. The deadline provided in the 1961-62 Price Determination for the submittal of such statements is August 1, 1963. Accordingly, sugarcane price information is given with respect to the 1960-61 crop year, which is the latest year for which complete data are available.

Under the Fair Price Determination for the 1960-61 crop, producer-processors were required to settle growers' deliveries of sugarcane in either of the following ways: (a) by actual delivery to the grower of a stated percentage of the sugar recovered from his cane, or (b) by paying the grower the f.o.b. mill price of such sugar, determined from the average duty-paid price of 96° sugar for the twelve-month period January 1 through December 31, 1961, less admissible selling and delivery expenses incurred in the marketing of sugar by the producer-processor.

Of the 29 mills engaged in the processing of sugar during the 1961 grinding season, four mills made sugarcane settlements by actual delivery to the grower of his share of raw sugar; eleven mills made settlements in cash; and fourteen mills made settlements both in cash and in sugar. Cash settlements for sugarcane deliveries of the 1960-61 crop were made on the basis of an average duty-paid price of \$6.2930 per hundredweight of 96° sugar. On the basis of such price and an allowable selling and delivery expense averaging \$0.5166, the average return to growers, per hundredweight of 96° sugar, f.o.b. mill, amounted to \$5.7764.

Comparative data is given in the following table for the seven-year period 1955 through 1961 on the average duty-paid prices for the applicable pricing periods, the high and low price quotations within each pricing period, the average selling and delivery expenses allowed for each crop year for purposes of cash settlements with growers and the high and low of such expenses.

CROP YEAR	AVERAGE DUTY-PAID PRICE FOR PRICING PERIOD	PRICE RANGE		AVERAGE SELLING AND DELIVERY EXPENSE ALLOWED	SELLING AND DELIVERY EXPENSE RANGE	
		HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW
1954-55	\$5.940	\$6.08	\$5.75	\$0.6767	\$0.8028	\$0.5290
1955-56	6.143	6.50	5.90	0.6582	0.8162	0.4510
1956-57	6.231	6.60	6.02	0.6371	0.7728	0.4524
1957-58	6.273	6.50	5.93	0.6120	0.7556	0.4688
1958-59	6.237	6.57	5.75	0.5429	0.6067	0.4250
1959-60	6.297	6.70	5.85	0.5114	0.5659	0.4210
1960-61	6.293	6.55	6.01	0.5166	0.5838	0.4291

The above comparison reveals that the downward trend noted since 1955 in the expenses incurred by processors in the marketing of raw sugar was halted in 1961 when a slight increase of about 1/2 cent per hundredweight was registered. This increase was brought about by higher costs in transporting sugar to bulk shipping terminals, higher tariffs authorized by the Public Service Commission of Puerto Rico to three of the four bulk shipping terminals operating in the Island, and higher ocean freight charges made by shipping companies. The over-all increase in these three items of expense, was nevertheless, partially offset by a reduction in the unloading costs at mainland ports and increased earnings on dispatch.

As a consequence of the aforescribed increase in selling and delivery costs and the small reduction registered in the average 1961 New York duty-paid price, the net growers' return per hundredweight of 96° sugar dropped from \$5.7856 in 1960 to \$5.7764 in 1961.

Comparative data on the per-hundredweight of sugar revenue received by sugarcane growers from processors during the last seven years in settlement of sugarcane deliveries follows:

1955	\$5.2633	1959	\$5.6941
1956	5.4848	1960	5.7856
1957	5.5939	1961	5.7764
1958	5.6610		

Information by zones, on total growers' income per ton of cane, obtained from sugarcane liquidations, is shown in Table 10 of this report.

MOLASSES PAYMENTS -- 1961-62 CROP

The total quantity of blackstrap molasses produced of the 1961-62 crop amounted to 56,203,720 gallons, that is, 6,405,905 gallons less than the production of the preceding crop. This production of molasses is equivalent to an average production of 5.816 gallons per ton of net sugarcane ground, the highest average production for any one mill being 6.846 and the lowest 4.479 gallons. The data given in the following table have been obtained from certified compliance reports submitted by processors during the years indicated, which account for 86% of the Island production of molasses.

YEAR	AVERAGE SELLING PRICE PER GALLON OF MOLASSES	MOLASSES PAYMENTS TO GROWERS PER TON OF NET CANE		
		HIGH	LOW	AVERAGE
1956	\$0.1096	\$0.3334	\$0.0830	\$0.1718
1957	0.1812	0.6329	0.2515	0.4691
1958	0.1199	0.3225	0.1663	0.2558
1959	0.1052	0.2518	0.0892	0.1815
1960	0.0662	0.1839	0.0000	0.0339
1961	0.1173	0.5037	0.3288	0.4259 ^{1/}
1962	0.1232	0.6408	0.3623	0.4552

^{1/} Figure given in Table 8 of the 1961 Annual Report was preliminary.

FAIR PRICE COMPLIANCE -- 1962 CALENDAR YEAR

GENERAL

During the second half of 1962, representatives of the ASCS Caribbean Area Office conducted a spot-check of processors' operations and records to verify the following:

1. That final payment to growers for cane deliveries of the 1958-59 and 1959-60 crops had been made on the basis of prices not below the f.o.b. mill prices established for those crop years by the ASCS Caribbean Area Office.

The above requirement, insofar as the 1958-59 crop is concerned, was duly checked with respect to the one mill which was reported pending in our 1961 Annual Report. Compliance was established in this case.

With the exception of five mills where the spot checking has not been made yet, all mills have been found to be in compliance with a similar requirement for the 1959-60 crop.

2. That molasses payments had been made to growers for the 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61 crops in the amounts determined by the ASCS Caribbean Area Office.

The above requirement was duly checked with respect to the five mills (one for the 1958-59 crop and four for the 1959-60 crop) which were reported pending in our 1961 Annual Report. Compliance was established in these cases.

With the exception of two processors where the spot-checking has not been made yet, all mills have been found to be in compliance with a similar requirement for the 1960-61 crop.

3. That the allowance for non-use of bags provided in the 1958-59 and 1959-60 Fair Price Determinations had been paid to those growers whose share of raw sugar had been delivered in bulk.

This requirement was duly checked with respect to the seven processors (three for the 1958-59 crop and four for the 1959-60 crop) which were reported pending in our 1961 Annual Report. Compliance was established in all these cases.

4. That with respect to the 1961-62 crop the following requirements had been adequately met: the weights of sugarcane, deductions for trash and extraneous matter, charges for trash sampling costs, net weight of 96° commercially recoverable sugar from producer's cane, and producer's share of such recovery, had been correctly computed. Also, that whenever settlements of cane deliveries had been made in kind, the producer's share of raw sugar had been actually delivered or properly credited to him, and that allowances for the 1962 crop for hauling cane and other purposes, had been paid at not less than the rates prevailing for the preceding crop. In addition, that services performed free of charge during the 1961 grinding season were maintained for the 1962 grinding season.

The following deviations from the provisions of the 1962 Price Determination were found during the course of the ASCS representatives' spot-check:

(a) A sugar yield factor used by one mill in computing growers' recoveries of 96° sugar was incorrectly determined and at another mill the hauling allowance of one grower was erroneously computed. Corrective measures were undertaken at the request of the ASCS Caribbean Area Office and proper adjustments were made in the growers' accounts.

(b) At one mill it was found that some growers who had originally received their shares of the 1960-61 and 1961-62 crop sugar in kind, sold later their sugar to the mill. An audit of the mill's books will be conducted as soon as practicable to determine whether or not the purchase transactions are in accordance with the provisions of the applicable Price Determination.

DETERMINATION OF NET SUGARCANE

Since the year 1957, all Price Determinations contain certain provisions whereby producers and processors, thru officially appointed representatives, have the responsibility of examining sugarcane deliveries to estimate whether such deliveries contain trash and/or extraneous matter in excess of 5 per cent of its gross weight. Whenever such estimates disclose that the trash content of sugarcane deliveries exceeds the prescribed 5 per cent tolerance, representative samples must be taken to determine the exact percentage of trash content. The excess of the total trash content over 5 per cent must be applied to the gross weight of all the sugarcane deliveries during the same day to determine total deductions to be made in establishing the net weight of sugarcane. For purposes of determining related adjustments in the recovery of 96° sugar, the Price Determination provides for the use of trash correction factors which vary inversely, according to the percentage of trash content, from 100 per cent for deliveries within the prescribed tolerance, to 90.075 per cent for deliveries in excess of 11 per cent of such tolerance.

The annual spot-check performed by representatives of the ASCS Caribbean Area Office to verify compliance with the above provisions of the Price Determination, failed to disclose a defined trend in the general attitude of sugar mills intended to discourage the delivery of trashy cane. However, the following interesting facts were revealed:

(a) For the crop year 1960-61, that is, the last for which complete data on the subject are available, eighteen mills out of 29 made deductions for trash and

extraneous matter to their growers. For 1957, the number of mills which made such deductions was 13.

(b) The number of sugarcane growers whose deliveries of sugarcane were affected by adjustments in the recovery of 96° sugar due to excessive trash content, increased from 218 in 1957 to 903 in 1961.

(c) The annual average percentage of trash content in the cane subject to trash deductions during the period 1957 thru 1961 ranged from a low of 8.13 per cent to a high of 11.93 per cent.

(d) The year when growers were more heavily penalized was 1961, when the total adjustment in the recovery of 96° sugar amounted to about 73,000 hundredweights of 96° sugar.

Aside from the above findings, it may be added that the annual spot-checks made by representatives of the ASCS Caribbean Area Office disclose that at the majority of the mills only a small number of sugarcane deliveries are selected for examination. Most of the selected deliveries are of mechanically gathered cane. Processors have consistently claimed that deliveries of hand-gathered cane are practically free from excessive trash and thus require little or no surveillance.

WAGE COMPLIANCE - 1962 CALENDAR YEAR

The 1962 Wage Determination provides that to meet the requirements of the Sugar Act, producers must pay in full to the workers the wages required by existing legal obligations regardless of whether such obligations resulted from collective bargaining agreements or were established under the provisions of local statute. Such legal obligations establish basic wage rates for each type of work in the cane fields as well as escalator increases based on the four-weekly average price of sugar preceding each current payroll period. Under announcements issued periodically by the Minimum Wage Board of Puerto Rico, the escalator increases in the basic daily wage rates provided by local statute ranged from a high of \$0.715 to a low of \$0.585.

Pursuant to the terms of our agreement with the Commonwealth Department of Labor, and in order to avoid duplication of work, the Commonwealth Department of Labor has to investigate and compute the deficiencies, if any, in all cases where the original labor claim is filed with them. Such determinations are then referred to the ASCS Caribbean Area Office for review and verification.

In 1962 the ASCS Caribbean Area Office reviewed and verified the findings of the Commonwealth Department of Labor in three cases of wage claims filed with them. These three cases were found to involve claims for work covered by the 1962 Wage Determination. Two of the three cases, involving total underpayments of \$85.34 to three workers, were found to be in order and have already been settled by growers. The other grower has been advised he owes \$27.66 to one worker and is proceeding with the settlement of the unpaid amount.

In addition, 111 farms were visited by ASCS field personnel during the calendar year 1962, at which time an examination of the growers' payrolls was made. Such examination disclosed that in three farms, 1,427 workers had not been paid wages at the rates established by the 1962 Wage Determination. The total amount underpaid in

these three cases was \$5,014.20. Two of the three growers involved have already paid their laborers the amounts due them. The other grower has been notified of the amounts due his laborers and is proceeding with the payment thereof.

MARKETING OF MOLASSES DURING 1962

From compliance reports submitted by producer-processors, accounting for about 86 per cent of the Island 1962 production of molasses, it appears that the distribution of the molasses sold through the three marketing outlets in the Island, was as follows:

MARKETING OUTLET	GALLONAGE SOLD	PER CENT OF TOTAL
(a) To local molasses brokers and mainland buyers, for export	36,806,898	75
(b) To local alcohol distillers	6,617,339	14
(c) To sugarcane growers, and local buyers, for cattle-feed and local industrial use	5,274,325	11
	<u>48,698,562</u>	<u>100</u>

MARKETING OF SUGAR DURING 1962

The total quantity of sugar available for marketing during 1962 was 1,038,026 short tons, raw value basis, consisting of 1,006,907 tons of sugar produced during the calendar year, and 31,119 tons of carryover stocks of raw and refined sugar available as of January 1, 1962. Of the total quantity of raw and refined sugar available for marketing, 903,807 tons were shipped to continental United States; 111,202 tons were sold in the local market; and 5,691 tons disappeared through spillage, losses in polarization, refining losses, etc., thus leaving a carryover of 17,326 tons of which 11,496 tons were in the form of refined sugar and 5,830 in the form of raws. Details of the distribution of sugar stocks throughout the year are given on page 14.

All shipments of raw sugar to continental United States during 1962 were made in bulk through the facilities of the four terminals operating in the Island, as follows:

TERMINAL PORT	OPERATED BY	TONNAGE SHIPPED TERMINAL WEIGHT, RAW VALUE
Jobos	Central Aguirre Sugar Co.	150,824
Guánica	South Puerto Rico Sugar Corp. and Mar Ancha Corporation	143,588 ^{1/}
San Juan	Sugar Service Corporation	188,075
Aguadilla	Aguadilla Terminal, Inc.	275,532
	Total	<u>758,019</u> ^{2/}

^{1/} Includes 428 tons shipped to the mainland for refining, which were returned later to Puerto Rico.

^{2/} Reduced to a net outturn weight in the mainland of 756,274 tons, after deducting losses in weight and/or polarization while in transit.

1962 DISTRIBUTION OF SUGAR STOCKS

I. AVAILABILITY		Short Tons, Raw Value
1. Raw sugar on hand on January 1, 1962:		
(a) At P.R. in the hands of raw processors	6,913	
(b) At P.R. in the hands of refiners	<u>1,724</u>	8,637
2. Refined sugar on hand on January 1, 1962:		
(a) At Puerto Rico	21,894	
(b) At U. S. port of entry	<u>588</u>	22,482
3. 1961-62 production ^{1/}		<u>1,006,907</u>
4. Total		<u>1,038,026</u>
II. DISPOSAL		
1. Raws marketed under mainland quota	756,274	
2. Refined marketed under mainland quota ^{2/}	<u>147,533</u>	903,807
3. Raws marketed under local quota	6,440	
4. Refined marketed under local quota	<u>104,762</u>	111,202
5. Losses (spillage, shrinkage, losses in polarization, and refining losses)		<u>5,691</u>
6. Total		1,020,700
III. STOCKS ON HAND AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1962		
1. Refined sugar:		
(a) At Puerto Rico	11,062	
(b) At U. S. port of entry	<u>434</u>	11,496
2. Raws (at Puerto Rico):		
(a) In the hands of raw processors	5,600	
(b) In the hands of refiners	<u>230</u>	<u>5,830</u>
3. Total		<u>17,326</u>
IV. TOTAL II PLUS III		<u>1,038,026</u>

^{1/} DOES NOT INCLUDE 4,081 TONS OF 1961-62 CROP SUGAR PRODUCED IN DECEMBER 1961, BUT INCLUDES 2,388 TONS OF 1962-63 CROP SUGAR PRODUCED IN DECEMBER 1962.

^{2/} INCLUDES 588 TONS AT U.S. PORT OF ENTRY IN DECEMBER 1961 FOR ENTRY AGAINST 1962 QUOTA.

1961 ESTIMATED GROWERS' INCOME

Aside from incentive payments received from the Commonwealth Government for new plantings, and allowances received from processors for hauling sugarcane and related services, the primary sources of income of sugarcane growers for the last twenty-five years have been as follows: (a) provisional settlements of sugarcane deliveries made by processors during stated periods of the grinding season, and final payments made to balance provisional payments with correct amounts due at the pricing basis determined by the ASCS Caribbean Area Office; (b) payments made by processors in settlement of growers' shares in the molasses produced during each grinding season; and (c) payments made by the Federal Government under the provisions of the Sugar Acts of 1937 and 1948, as amended.

It is estimated that the average income per ton of cane ground for sugar during 1961, received by independent growers, producer-processors, and the Land Authority of Puerto Rico was \$9.2732. Of this income 81 per cent may be attributed to the source described under (a) above, 4 per cent to (b), and 15 per cent to (c). Details, by geographical areas, on growers' estimated income, are given in Table 10 appended to this report.

1962 CONSERVATION PROGRAMS FOR PUERTO RICO

GENERAL

The ASCS Caribbean Area Office administers a program that has as its main objective the conservation of the soil, water and woodland resources of Puerto Rico, including related wildlife resources. To attain such objective, public funds are provided for sharing with farmers the costs incurred in carrying out approved soil, water and woodland conservation practices on their farms.

Funds for this cost-sharing program are made available from appropriations by the Federal Government as well as appropriations by the Commonwealth Government of P. R. The Federal funds are those authorized by Congress for use in connection with the yearly Agricultural Conservation Program (hereafter referred to as ACP) of the United States Department of Agriculture. The Commonwealth Government funds are authorized by the Legislature of Puerto Rico through two programs, i.e., (i) the Pasture Improvement Program, and (ii) the Coffee Rehabilitation Program, both administered by the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture. In view of the common objectives sought by the ACP, as well as by the two Commonwealth programs, an agreement has been entered between the ASCS, Caribbean Area Office, and the Department of Agriculture of Puerto Rico for the joint operation of the three programs.

After proper consultation with all Federal and Commonwealth agricultural agencies, as well as with representatives of local farmers, three main groups of practices were developed for the 1962 conservation cost-sharing program, to wit:

(a) A group of practices designated as Complex and Forestry Practices, the need and performance of which are certified by the Soil Conservation Service and the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, with cost-sharing provided exclusively by the Federal Government through the ACP;

(b) A group of practices designated as the Unified Grassland Conservation Program, the cost-sharing of which may be met either by the ACP or by the Commonwealth Government; and

(c) A group of practices designated as the Unified Coffee Conservation Program, the cost-sharing of which may be met in certain cases either by the ACP or the Commonwealth Government, and in other cases exclusively by the Commonwealth Government of Puerto Rico.

The administrative and operational expenses of the last two groups of practices are also shared by both governments. The certification of practices, regardless of how this cost-sharing is accomplished, is done by the ASCS Caribbean Area Office exclusively.

Cost-sharing by the Federal and Commonwealth Governments was made available in the form of either cash or through purchase orders for conservation materials or services. Under the cash plan, the farmer pays the total cost of establishing the approved practice, and he is later reimbursed for the Government's share of the cost. Under the purchase order plan, the Government's cost-share is advanced through a purchase order. The vendor who furnishes the material or service, bills the Government

and receives payment for the Government's share of the cost. The farmer pays the vendor the difference between the amount the Government pays and the total cost of the material or service used.

ACP also helps provide required technical services--based on need and practicability--through special arrangements with the Federal and State agencies capable of providing such technical services to farmers. Under the 1962 program, \$31,896 was transferred to the Soil Conservation Service for such purpose. A total of 1,048 referrals for technical services was made under the program.

The accomplishments under the 1962 joint programs for the aforesaid three groups of practices are described in this statistical report and Tables 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19.

SUMMARY OF ALL DISTRICTS

FARM PARTICIPATION

The total net number of farms that earned cost-shares for performance of conservation practices in 1962 was 17,902, equivalent to 39 per cent of all farms in the Island. This is the highest number of participating farms during the last 10 years and represents an increase of 1,724 over the number of farms that participated under the 1961 program. Said 17,902 farms accounted for 794,169 acres of farmland, equivalent to 49 per cent of the total farmland, 343,861 acres of cropland, or 49 per cent of the total cropland, and 365,312 acres of pastureland, equivalent to 52 per cent of the total pastureland in Puerto Rico (Table 11).

COST-SHARE OUTLAY

Total cost-share payments amounted to \$1,797,254, including \$147,941 for small cost-share increases. Excluding the disbursements for small cost-share increases, the distribution of the total payments among the three groups of practices shows that 47 per cent of such funds was paid out for Coffee Practices, 44 per cent was disbursed for Grassland Practices, while 9 per cent was used to pay for Complex and Forestry Practices (Table 11).

All the \$139,300 earned for performance of Complex and Forestry Practices was disbursed from ACP funds. Of the \$732,980 paid for Grassland Practices, \$365,840 was disbursed from ACP funds and \$367,140 from Commonwealth funds. Of the \$777,033 paid for Coffee Practices, \$305,543 was met from ACP funds and \$471,490 from Commonwealth funds (Table 12).

Of the \$1,797,254 total cost-share payments for the three groups of practices, \$931,852 was in the form of cash payments and \$865,402 was in the form of purchase orders. The latter amount consists of \$748,569 worth of net cost-shares and \$114,712 worth of small cost-share increases advanced to farmers through the purchase orders. The total number of purchase orders issued and carried to completion was 22,954. Two of such purchase orders authorized an earth moving service to the extent of 10,603 cubic yards in connection with the construction of a drainage system. The balance, 22,952 purchase orders, authorized 24,938 tons of fertilizer used in connection with the Grassland and Coffee Practices.

CONSERVATION PRACTICES PERFORMED

Out of the 33 conservation practices included in the 1962 programs, 29 were performed to some extent throughout the Island (Table 12). The most significant accomplishments were the following:

- a. 370 miles of hillside ditches on 488 farms
- b. 44 farm ponds for livestock water
- c. 22 farm ponds for irrigation
- d. 713,800 trees for forestry purposes planted on 531 farms
- e. 9,656 acres of brush control on pastureland on 318 farms
- f. 727,000 lineal feet of dividing fences on 496 farms
- g. 26,235 acres of improved pastures planted on 5,412 farms
- h. 8,004 tons of fertilizer applied in connection with pasture plantings
- i. 3,955 acres of new coffee groves on 1,909 farms
- j. 7,764 tons of fertilizer applied to coffee trees less than 4 years old on 3,152 farms
- k. 8,662 tons of fertilizer applied to bearing coffee trees on 13,066 farms

CONSERVATION MEASURES PERFORMED IN ORGANIZED WATERSHEDS

The Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (Public Law 566), provides for technical and financial assistance by the Department of Agriculture to State or local organizations for land treatment, flood prevention, and the conservation, development, utilization and disposal of water on watersheds up to 250,000 acres in size.

Public Law 566 requires:

"..... as a condition to providing Federal assistance for the installation of works of improvement (there shall be) agreements to carry out recommended soil conservation measures and proper farm plans from owners of not less than 50 per centum of the lands situated in the drainage area above each retention reservoir to be installed with Federal assistance."

Also, procedure with respect to work under that Act provides:

"..... not less than 75 per cent of the land treatment measures must be applied or in the process of application in sediment source areas that are a serious hazard to design, operation, or maintenance of structural works of improvement, flood prevention, irrigation, drainage, and other water management measures proposed for installation."

In small watersheds being considered for organized programs, the Agricultural Conservation Program's normal or accelerated assistance helps farmers attain or commit themselves to the levels of conservation treatment on their lands necessary to meet legislative and program prerequisites for the installation of small watershed program works of improvement. Then the ACP assistance helps watershed farmers to undertake the remaining land treatment measures scheduled as provided in the watershed program

and to continue to carry out the variety of soil, water, woodland, and wildlife conservation practices necessary to protect and enhance the larger works of improvement constructed under the watershed program.

Participation and cost-sharing in 1962 by ACP, as well as by the Commonwealth Government, for land treatment measures within the authorized and organized watersheds in Puerto Rico were as follows:

PARTICIPATION AND COST-SHARING IN ORGANIZED WATERSHEDS

	AÑASCO	BAJURA	GUAYANES	TOTAL
1. Number of participating farms:				
ACP	2,650	635	364	3,649
Commonwealth Government	384	194	33	611
Total	<u>3,034</u>	<u>829</u>	<u>397</u>	<u>4,260</u>
2. Federal Government cost-share assistance	\$ 90,109	\$35,221	\$31,177	\$156,507
3. Commonwealth Government cost-share assistance	136,373	32,748	9,588	178,709
4. Total cost-share assistance	<u>\$226,482</u>	<u>\$67,969</u>	<u>\$40,765</u>	<u>\$335,216</u>

DISTRICT SUMMARIES

DISTRICT NO. 1 (CAGUAS) - Twenty-seven per cent of the farms in this district, i.e., 2,997 farms participated in the 1962 joint programs. Such participating farms represented 34 per cent of the total farmland, 21 per cent of the total cropland, and 46 per cent of the total pastureland in the district. Total cost-share payments in the district amounted to \$397,505, equivalent to 22 per cent of the total payments made in Puerto Rico, whether from Federal or Commonwealth funds. Payments for performance of Grassland Practices amounted to \$305,062, equivalent to 84 per cent of the total payments made in this district (Table 11). Of this amount, \$248,820 was disbursed from ACP funds and \$56,242 was Commonwealth funds. Total ACP contributions under the three groups of practices was \$328,379, while the Commonwealth Government contributed \$69,126 for sharing the cost of Grassland and Coffee Practices (Table 13).

DISTRICT NO. 2 (VEGA BAJA) - The 2,035 farms that participated in the 1962 programs constitute 31 per cent of all farms in the district and account for 35 per cent of the total farmland, 30 per cent of the total cropland, and 46 per cent of the total pastureland in the district. Total payments made for practices carried out in the district amounted to \$199,211, or 11 per cent of the total payments made in Puerto Rico from Federal and Commonwealth funds. The distribution of the total payments shows that 66 per cent was disbursed for Grassland Practices, 22 per cent was used for Coffee Practices, and 12 per cent was paid out for Complex and Forestry Practices (Table 11). ACP contributions were \$22,317 for Complex and Forestry Practices, \$21,631 for Grassland Practices, \$19,460 for Coffee Practices, and \$8,552 for small cost-share increases, for a total contribution of \$71,960. Commonwealth Government contribution for the last two groups of practices was \$97,848 and \$20,779

respectively, plus \$8,624 for small cost-share increases, or a total contribution of \$127,251 (Table 14).

DISTRICT NO. 3 (ARECIBO) - Out of 5,772 total farms in the district, 3,557 or 62 per cent participated in the 1962 programs. Such participating farms represented 63 per cent of the total farmland, 80 per cent of the total cropland, and 39 per cent of the total pastureland in the district. Total outlay for cost-shares was \$382,093 which included \$29,811 for small cost-share increases. This total is equivalent to 21 per cent of the total payments made in Puerto Rico. Close to 90 per cent of all cost-shares outlays was disbursed for Coffee Practices (Table 11). Total payments were divided between ACP and Commonwealth Government in amounts of \$148,242 and \$233,851, respectively (Table 15).

DISTRICT NO. 4 (ISABELA) - Out of 5,185 total farms in this district, 1,351, or 26 per cent, carried out practices under the 1962 programs. The participating farms included 27 per cent of the total farmland, 27 per cent of the total cropland, and 30 per cent of the total pastureland in the district. Total earnings, including \$7,044 for small cost-share increases, amounted to \$45,815 or only 3 per cent of the total paid in Puerto Rico. The distribution of total earnings by practice groups resulted in 50 per cent earned for Grassland Practices, 38 per cent for Coffee Practices, and 12 per cent for Complex and Forestry Practices (Table 11). ACP contribution under the three groups of practices was \$37,145, while the Commonwealth Government contributed \$8,670 for sharing the cost of Grassland and Coffee Practices (Table 16).

DISTRICT NO. 5 (MAYAGUEZ) - Of the 4,502 total farms in this district, 66 per cent, or 2,965, participated in the 1962 programs. Such farms represented 69 per cent of the total farmland, 82 per cent of the total cropland and 39 per cent of the total pastureland in the district. Total cost-share payments, including \$19,612 for small cost-share increases, amounted to \$203,479, or 11 per cent of the total paid in Puerto Rico. Eighty-nine per cent of the total payments was earned for performance of Coffee Practices with 7 per cent for Grassland Practices, and 4 per cent for Complex and Forestry Practices (Table 11). The total outlay from ACP funds for the three groups of practices was \$91,017. The total outlay from Commonwealth funds for Grassland and Coffee Practices amounted to \$112,462 (Table 17).

DISTRICT NO. 6 (PONCE) - Forty-seven per cent of the total farms in the district, i.e., 2,781 farms, participated in the 1962 programs. Such farms represented 61 per cent of the total farmland, 61 per cent of the total cropland, and 68 per cent of the total pastureland in the district. Total payments, including \$22,795 worth of small cost-share increases, amounted to \$327,570, equivalent to 18 per cent of the total payments made in Puerto Rico. Earnings for performance of Coffee Practices accounted for 64 per cent of the total payments. Earnings for performance of Grassland, and Complex and Forestry Practices were 26 and 10 per cent respectively, of the total payments made in the district (Table 11). ACP share of the total payments for the three groups of practices amounted to \$138,992. The Commonwealth Government contributed \$188,578 for Grassland and Coffee Practices in the district (Table 18).

DISTRICT NO. 7 (CAYEY) - Out of 6,907 total farms in the district, 2,216 or 32 per cent participated in the 1962 programs. Such farms represented 55 per cent of the total farmland, 46 per cent of the total cropland, and 64 per cent of the total pastureland in the district. Total payments for the district, including small cost-share increases, amounted to \$241,581, equivalent to 14 per cent of the total payments

made in Puerto Rico. Of such total payments, 72 per cent was used for sharing the cost of Grassland Practices, 18 per cent was used for Coffee Practices, and 10 per cent was used for Complex and Forestry Practices (Table 11). ACP funds were used in the amount of \$88,319 for the three groups of practices. The Commonwealth Government contributed \$153,262 for sharing the cost of Grassland and Coffee Practices (Table 19).

1962 COTTON ACREAGE ALLOTMENT AND MARKETING QUOTA PROGRAM FOR PUERTO RICO

Under the 1962 Acreage Allotment and Marketing Quota Program for Extra Long Staple cotton 2,192 acres were allotted to Puerto Rico. Twenty-two acres were set aside as a reserve for cases of hardship, inequity, corrections, lates, etc. Of the remaining 2,170 acres, 1,801 acres were allotted to the North Area and 369 acres to the South Area. From these apportionments, acreage allotments were established for all eligible farms within each area. Eligible farms were those that had acreage allotments in 1961 and those that qualified as new growers in 1962. For the 1962 program there were 1,116 "old farms" (970 in the North Area and 146 in the South Area) and two "new farms" in the North Area.

On December 12, 1961, a national referendum was held to decide whether marketing quotas would be in effect for the 1962 crop. Prior to this date, each producer had been duly notified as to the acreage allotment established for his farm. In Puerto Rico, 224 farmers voted for and 19 voted against the establishment of marketing quotas. On a national basis, the referendum showed that more than two-thirds of the voters favored the establishment of marketing quotas, and they became effective for the 1962 crop.

In 1962, 42 acres of cotton were planted on 68 farms in the North Area. No cotton was planted in the South Area.

TOBACCO LOAN PROGRAMS FOR PUERTO RICO

CROP YEARS 1946-47 THROUGH 1961-62

Price support loans for tobacco growers have been made by the Commodity Credit Corporation during the fifteen-year period comprising the crop years 1946-47 through 1961-62. Throughout such period, price support loans were made available to growers through the three associations of tobacco growers, i.e., "Cooperativa Cosecheros de Tabaco de Utuado," "Cooperativa (ABC) Tabacalera," and the Puerto Rico Tobacco Marketing Cooperative Association.

For the crop years 1946-47 and 1947-48, loans were made under programs separate and apart from the operations of the Caribbean Area Office of P.M.A.

The loans for the crop years 1948-49 through 1954-55, were made under programs which were an integral part of the operations of the ASC Caribbean Area Office.

Although beginning with the 1955-56 tobacco crop, price support loans were again made under programs separate and apart from the operations of the ASCS Caribbean Area Office, it has been deemed advisable to continue the publication of statistical data on tobacco programs from their inception in 1946-47.

A statistical summary of tobacco price support loans for the crop years 1946-47 through 1961-62 is given in Table 20.

1962 SUGAR PROGRAM FOR THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

This narrative report is intended to discuss in brief the main developments of the 1962 Sugar Program for the Virgin Islands, namely, 1962 sugarcane crop outturn (in terms of acres of sugarcane harvested, cane ground, and sugar recovered); Sugar Act payments certified under the program; average biweekly duty-paid prices on which cash settlements with growers were based; growers' estimated total income for the last five crop years; and wages received during 1962 by laborers in the cane fields under the provisions of the applicable Wage Determination.

Statistical data on part of the foregoing developments are presented in the tables appended to this report, as follows:

1. Table 21 furnishes information on the number of sugarcane farms participating in the 1962 Sugar Program for the Virgin Islands, acreage of sugarcane harvested, tonnage of sugarcane ground, hundredweights of sugar raw value recovered, and authorized Sugar Act payments. This information is broken down in nine brackets of harvested acreage covering farms whose acreage of cane harvested ranged from one acre to more than 100 acres.

2. Table 22 furnishes information on the average biweekly duty-paid prices in the New York market on which cash settlements to sugarcane growers were based.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 1962 GRINDING SEASON

The only mill engaged in the processing of sugar in the Virgin Islands is the Bethlehem mill (located in the island of St. Croix), which is operated by the Virgin Islands Corporation, an instrumentality of the United States Government. The 1962 grinding season at the Bethlehem mill began on February 21, 1962 and ended on May 29, 1962, thus comprising a period of 98 calendar days. The total weight of the sugarcane ground amounted to 114,871 tons, from which there were recovered 10,601 short tons of sugar, 96° basis, equivalent to 10,758 short tons of sugar, raw value basis. The resulting average recovery per hundredweight of cane ground amounted to 9.229 pounds of 96° sugar per hundredweight of sugarcane ground, as compared with an average recovery of 10.067 for the preceding crop.

A comparison follows of the acreage of sugarcane harvested, by types of culture, during the last six years:

TYPE OF CULTURE	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Ratoons	3,964.4	3,782.7	3,476.9	3,466.9	3,546.4	3,619.9
Spring plantings	291.4	72.8	361.8	138.5	175.4	92.6
Fall plantings	698.7	543.2	358.1	823.7	666.5	430.7
Standover cane from preceding crop	-	-	12.0	-	7.8	4.9
TOTALS	<u>4,954.5</u>	<u>4,398.7</u>	<u>4,208.8</u>	<u>4,429.1</u>	<u>4,396.1</u>	<u>4,148.1</u>

For the six years detailed in the preceding table, the production of sugarcane and raw value sugar, in terms of short tons per acre, was as follows:

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Sugarcane	26.73	14.39	27.67	16.05	37.1	27.7
Raw value sugar	3.05	1.40	2.98	1.57	3.78	2.59

It will be noted from the above that the yields of sugarcane and raw value sugar per-acre varied noticeably throughout the six-year period, probably as a result of the uneven distribution of rainfall, one of the Islands' common characteristics. The reduction in the acreage harvested, together with the decrease registered in the sugar yield, brought down the production of 96° sugar from 16,428 tons in 1961 to 10,601 in 1962.

Sugarcane was harvested during 1962 from 156 farms, thus continuing the gradual reduction which began in 1949.

A comparison is given below for the last six years and for each one of the three groups in which the farming of sugarcane in the Virgin Islands is divided showing (a) the number of sugarcane farms, (b) acreage of sugarcane harvested, (c) tons of cane produced per acre, and (d) tons of raw value sugar recovered per acre.

INDEPENDENT GROWERS (FARMS FROM WHICH 5.0 ACRES OR LESS WERE HARVESTED)

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Number of sugarcane farms	248	211	193	149	133	111
Acreage harvested	537.7	488.6	443.6	436.6	306.7	228.8
Tons cane per acre	14.3	8.5	13.9	6.3	16.5	13.6
Tons raw value sugar per acre	1.68	0.85	1.50	0.66	1.66	1.30

INDEPENDENT GROWERS (FARMS FROM WHICH MORE THAN 5.0 ACRES WERE HARVESTED)

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Number of sugarcane farms	75	54	72	64	59	44
Acreage harvested	1,861.6	1,333.6	1,576.7	1,954.8	1,922.2	1,448.8
Tons cane per acre	22.5	16.0	26.3	14.7	32.2	24.1
Tons raw value sugar per acre	2.57	1.59	2.78	1.45	3.34	2.30

PRODUCER-PROCESSOR (ONLY ONE FARM, OPERATED BY VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION)

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Acreage harvested	2,555.2	2,576.5	2,188.5	2,037.7	2,167.2	2,470.5
Tons cane per acre	32.4	14.6	31.4	19.4	44.4	31.1
Tons raw value sugar per acre	3.68	1.41	3.43	1.89	4.48	2.88

SUGAR ACT PAYMENTS - 1962 CROP

Under the 1962 Sugar Program, payments amounting to \$139,062.41 were certified to 156 growers, including \$1,371.37 attributable to crop deficiency payments resulting from drought. Of the total amount paid, \$80,264.03 was paid to the Virgin Islands Corporation, the only producer-processor in the Islands.

SUGARCANE PRICES - 1962 CROP

Under the provisions of the Price Determination for the 1962 crop, the Virgin Islands Corporation was required to pay certain minimum prices for cane purchased from independent growers in order to qualify for Sugar Act payments on production from its own lands. The grower's share of the sugar recovered from his cane during biweekly delivery periods, valued at the average f.o.b. mill price of sugar for the applicable delivery period, determined the required minimum price to be paid for his cane. The grower's share of the sugar recovered from his cane varied within the following range: (a) 59 per cent of the recovery, when the yield of sugar per 100 pounds of cane was 12 pounds or more; and (b) 53 per cent of the recovery, when the yield of sugar per 100 pounds of cane was 6 pounds or less. Intermediate variations in the yield of sugar per 100 pounds of cane, entailed prorata changes in the grower's share. The f.o.b. mill value of such share was determined from the average duty-paid price of 96° sugar for the applicable biweekly delivery period, less allowable selling and delivery expenses.

The average duty-paid price per hundredweight of 96° sugar for each biweekly period of the 1962 grinding season ranged from a high of \$6.496 to a low of \$6.361. The per-hundredweight selling and delivery expense allowed for purposes of cash settlements with growers was \$0.5043, representing a reduction of \$0.0159, as compared with the average expense allowed for the preceding crop. The sizeable reduction of about 25 per cent in the selling and delivery costs which was initiated in 1961 and continued in 1962 was undoubtedly a direct result of the improved shipping facilities which were installed by the Virgin Islands Corporation at the port of Frederiksted.

MOLASSES PAYMENTS - 1962 CROP

The total production of blackstrap molasses amounted to 581,518 gallons, equivalent to an average production per ton of cane ground for sugar of 5.06 gallons.

The 1962 Price Determination provided the same sharing relationship with respect to molasses as in 1961. The producer-processor was required, as a condition for receiving Sugar Act payment, to make its growers a molasses payment per hundredweight of purchased sugarcane equal to a stated percentage of the molasses pricing basis of \$.1050 per gallon provided in the 1962 Price Determination, which varied in inverse ratio to the quantity of sugar recovered from the cane

delivered by each grower. Such fixed price resulted in molasses payments to growers as follows:

POUNDS OF SUGAR RECOVERED PER 100 POUNDS OF CANE GROUND	MOLASSES PAYMENT PER CWT. OF NET SUGARCANE
6.0	\$.022856
7.0	.021262
8.0	.019667
9.0	.018072
10.0	.016478
11.0	.014883
12.0	.013288

WAGE COMPLIANCE - 1962 CALENDAR YEAR

The 1962 Wage Determination provided that producers of sugarcane in the Virgin Islands would be deemed to have complied with the wage provisions of the Sugar Act if all persons employed in the farms during 1962 in the production, cultivation or harvesting of sugarcane, were paid in full at the wage rates agreed upon between the producers and the workers, or at the minimum wage rates specified in such Wage Determinations, whichever were higher.

Representatives of the ASCS Caribbean Area Office made a spot-check of the records of 18 producers of sugarcane in the Virgin Islands and found that all laborers employed during 1962 in the cultivation and harvesting of sugarcane received work compensation at rates not less than the applicable minimum rates in effect during such year.

1962 ESTIMATED TOTAL INCOME

It is estimated that the average income per ton of growers' and company cane ground for sugar during 1962 amounted to \$7.7057, the lowest for the five-year period 1958 thru 1962.

Even though the average duty-paid price used as a basis for cash settlements was higher in 1962 than in any other year of the period, total income was substantially reduced because (a) low sugar yields brought about lower sugarcane settlements; and (b) a higher percentage of the cane ground came from large farms, including Virgin Islands Corporation's own farm, whose Sugar Act payments were subject to the scale-down provisions of the Sugar Act. Details, by sources, of estimated total income per ton of growers' and company cane ground for sugar during the last five years are given in the table that follows:

ESTIMATED INCOME PER TON OF CANE GROUND FOR SUGAR

SOURCE OF INCOME	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
1. From Processor					
(a) From cane settlements	\$6.1020	\$6.5140	\$5.9600	\$6.6900	\$6.1400
(b) From molasses payment	<u>0.4076</u>	<u>0.3306</u>	<u>0.2992</u>	<u>0.3465</u>	<u>0.3551</u>
(c) Subtotals	\$6.5096	\$6.8446	\$6.2592	\$7.0365	\$6.4951
2. From U. S. Government					
(a) Thru Sugar Act payments	<u>1.9754</u>	<u>1.4073</u>	<u>1.7572</u>	<u>1.3044</u>	<u>1.2106</u>
3. Totals	<u>\$8.4850</u>	<u>\$8.2519</u>	<u>\$8.0164</u>	<u>\$8.3409</u>	<u>\$7.7057</u>

MARKETING OF 1962 CROP SUGAR

All the 1962 sugar production of the Virgin Islands was shipped to the mainland in bulk through the port of Frederiksted, in St. Croix.

1962 UNIFIED AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

GENERAL

Through the Agricultural Conservation Program for the Virgin Islands, the Federal Government shares with farmers the cost of "on-farm" soil and water conserving practices that are considered in the public's interest. The conservation measures for which ACP cost-sharing is available are those which protect and conserve cropland, pasture and range, forests, agricultural water and related wildlife resources.

The ACP cost-share is usually about half the cost of the practice, although the percentage may be adjusted to give farmers more encouragement to establish especially needed practices. Farmers pay the remainder. The farmer must satisfactorily maintain the practice for which cost-sharing is given.

Inasmuch as the Government of the Virgin Islands has developed great interest in the conservation of the soil and water resources of the islands, it decided to begin in 1962 an agreement with ASCS by means of which local funds supplement ACP funds to make possible an increased rate of application of approved conservation practices. Hence, beginning in 1962, a Unified Agricultural Conservation Program was developed incorporating the provisions of the ACP for the Virgin Islands and with cost-sharing borne either by ACP or by the Government of the Virgin Islands. The certification of the practices performed is done by the ASCS Caribbean Area Office regardless of how the cost-sharing is accomplished.

FARM PARTICIPATION

The total net number of farms that earned cost-shares for performance of approved conservation practices was 82, or 16 per cent of all farms in the Virgin Islands. Such 82 farms accounted for 16,968 acres of farmland, or 38 per cent of the total farmland, 692 acres of cropland, or 6 per cent of the total cropland, and 9,334 acres of pastureland, or 43 per cent of the total pastureland in the islands (Table 23).

COST-SHARE OUTLAY

Total cost-share payments, including small cost-share increases, amounted to \$37,191. Of this amount, \$12,809 were ACP funds and \$24,382 were local funds. ACP disbursements consisted of \$12,347 for net cost-shares and \$462 for small cost-share increases. Disbursements from local funds consisted of \$24,140 for net cost-shares and \$242 for small cost-share increases. Eighty-eight per cent of the total outlays was paid out to farmers in St. Croix island. Farmers in the islands of St. Thomas and St. John earned 8 and 4 per cent, respectively, of total disbursements (Table 23).

CONSERVATION PRACTICES PERFORMED

Out of the 14 conservation practices included in the 1962 program, 11 were performed to some extent throughout the three islands (Table 24). The most significant

accomplishments were the following:

- a. 174 acres of improved pastures planted on 15 farms
- b. 1,431 acres of brush control on pastureland on 50 farms
- c. 67,340 lineal feet of dividing fences on 32 farms
- d. 6 wells for livestock water
- e. 7,330 feet of pipelines for livestock water on 3 farms
- f. 3 farm ponds for livestock water

DEFENSE PROGRAM FOR PUERTO RICO AND THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

To carry out the defense responsibilities assigned to the United States Department of Agriculture in Executive Order 10998, dated February 16, 1962, the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, through Secretary Memorandum 1489 of February 1, 1962, required the establishment of State Defense Boards in each of the fifty states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

The PR-VI State Defense Board, established in accordance with the directive of the Secretary, includes a representative from each of the following agencies in Puerto Rico:

- Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
- Forest Service
- Cooperative Extension Service
- Soil Conservation Service
- Farmers Home Administration
- Agricultural Marketing Service
- Agricultural Research Service

It also includes a representative of the Agricultural Research Service from the Virgin Islands.

The PR-VI State Defense Board is headquartered at the ASCS State Office in San Juan and has selected the SCS-FHA District Office at Barranquitas as the emergency site from which it will operate in case of a disaster.

Besides the administration of its programs, each agency of the Department has been assigned specific defense responsibilities which are coordinated by the PR-VI State Defense Board. There is also coordination of responsibilities at the county level by the County Defense Boards. In Puerto Rico there are in operation five County Defense Boards and one Metropolitan County Defense Board. There has also been established a County Defense Board for the Virgin Islands with headquarters at St. Croix, Virgin Islands.

The Director of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service office is the Chairman of the PR-VI State Defense Board. The ASCS District Supervisor in each county is the Chairman of the County Defense Board, with the exception of the Metropolitan County Defense Board, of which, the Administrative Officer of the Agricultural Marketing Service in Puerto Rico is the Chairman.

In an emergency, the Chairman of the PR-VI State Defense Board will be responsible for coordinating the administration of all U. S. Department of Agriculture programs in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands; obtaining attack data and coordinating assessment of effects of attack; determining food requirements and supply situations;

claiming necessary manpower, equipment, supplies, and services from control authorities; directing and coordinating activities of the U. S. Department of Agriculture agency representatives at the State level; and directing the activities of the Chairmen of the USDA County Defense Boards. In carrying out these functions, the Chairman will be assisted by the other members of the PR-VI State Defense Board, as well as by the Supporting Staff designated in the pre-emergency period.

All agencies have prepared plans for carrying out their emergency responsibilities. Such plans are being coordinated by the PR-VI State Defense Board.

Early in 1962, the PR-VI State Defense Board negotiated with the Commonwealth Government representatives a Memorandum of Understanding clearly establishing the areas of responsibility of each government in the handling and distribution of the food resources of the Island in an emergency. The highlight of this Memorandum of Understanding is that, inasmuch as the Commonwealth Economic Stabilization Administration has the organization and plans for food distribution and food management in Puerto Rico, all retailers and the majority of food wholesalers in the Island will be under its control. Only those food wholesalers in Puerto Rico supplying the military, ship stores, and the Virgin Islands, as well as all food processors and food in transit will be under the control of the United States Department of Agriculture.

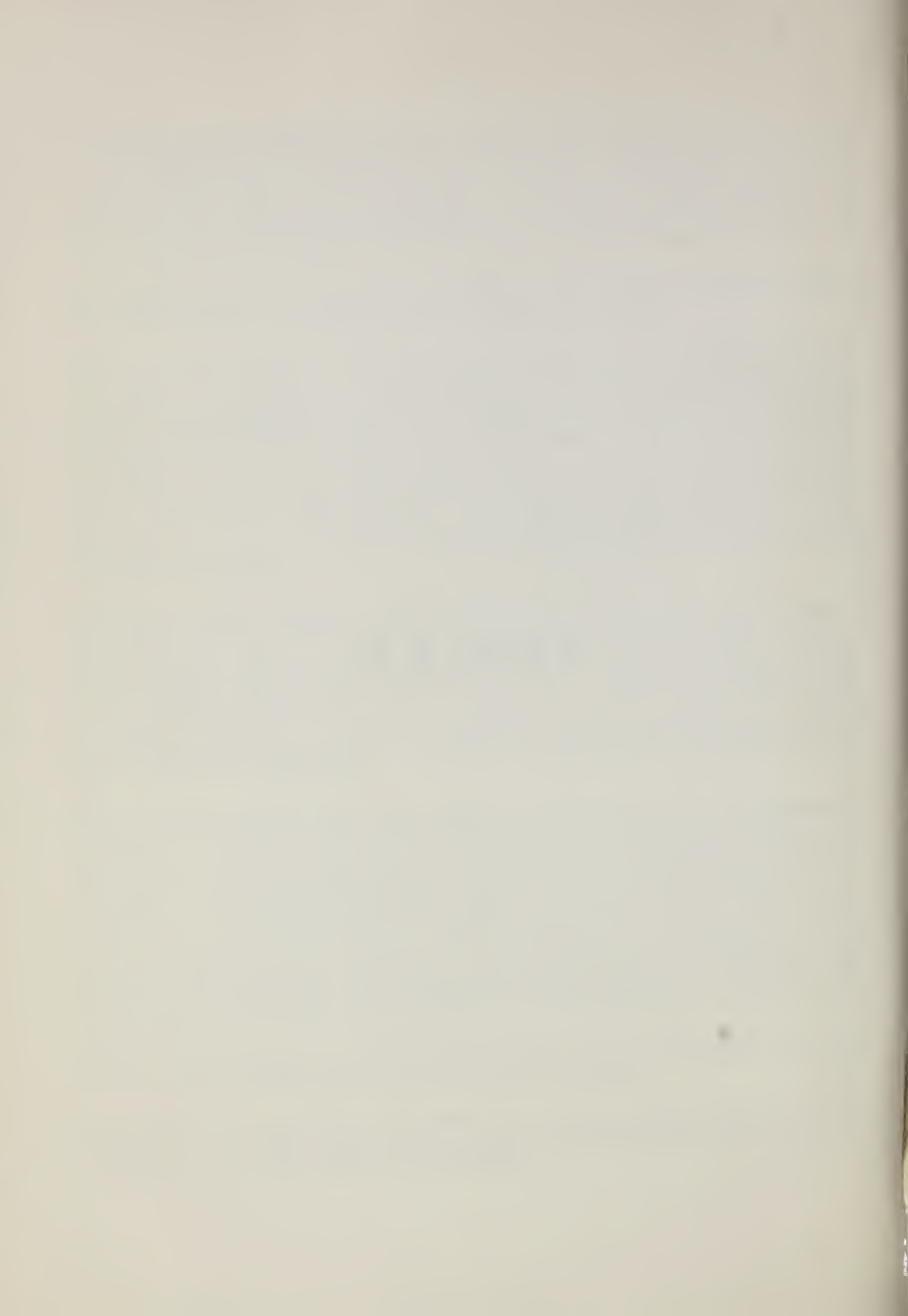
Through the County Defense Boards, the PR-VI State Defense Board has surveyed, recorded, and classified all food wholesalers, all poultry and egg-producing establishments, and all milk pasteurizing and distributing concerns. Data have been gathered, classified and assembled on location, capacity, and manpower use of all wholesale bakeries and spaghetti and macaroni plants throughout the Island. Likewise, all commercial cold storage plants have been surveyed. This information, undoubtedly, will be very valuable in formulating plans for the handling and distribution of food in an emergency.

One of the most important items to be considered in the formulation of food production programs, is the control of the distribution and use of chemical fertilizers. Determinations will have to be made by the USDA PR-VI State Defense Board on the kind and extent of crops that should be planted during the post-attack period to make food available to the surviving population within the shortest period of time. To accomplish this, the Board will have to establish the amounts and grades of fertilizers that will be authorized to farmers through "Fertilizer Use Certificates" to be issued by the County Defense Boards. All fertilizer manufacturers, distributors, and dealers in the Island have been contacted and indoctrinated in emergency handling of fertilizers in accordance with the directives of the Department.

Distributors and dealers of agricultural equipment and parts have been instructed on how to handle equipment and parts sales during an emergency.

Liaison has been established with the office of Civil Defense and counterpart Commonwealth Government agencies having defense responsibilities, as a basis for appropriate working relationships in an emergency.

TABLES



DATA PERTAINING TO PRODUCTION OF 96° SUGAR AND RAW VALUE SUGAR
AS DETERMINED FROM AUDITED LABORATORY REPORTS SUBMITTED
BY SUGAR MILLS FOR THE 1961-62 CROP

TABLE 1

SUGAR MILL	TONS CANE GROUNDED	YIELD 96° BASIS	TONS SUGAR PRODUCED 96° BASIS	CWT. SUGAR PRODUCED 96° BASIS	RAW VALUE CONVERSION FACTOR	CWT. SUGAR PRODUCED RAW VALUE BASIS
Aquirre	642,118.3	10.855	69,705.04473	1,394,100.89	1.012755612	1,411,883.50
Cambalache	376,079.1	8.895	33,451.73225	669,034.64	1.009712606	675,532.71
Canóvanas	268,223.5	9.768	26,201.08954	524,021.79	1.008139173	528,286.89
Cayey	164,549.3	9.716	15,987.61041	319,752.21	1.010244584	323,027.94
Coloso	611,003.7	10.731	65,565.41865	1,311,308.37	1.016485875	1,332,926.44
Constancia Taa	193,363.2	9.216	17,820.08331	356,401.67	1.010124410	360,010.02
Cortada	194,820.6	10.205	19,880.69373	397,613.87	1.014872146	403,527.25
Eureka	384,780.0	10.923	42,030.77583	840,615.52	1.011455616	850,245.28
Fajarda	510,275.8	9.892	50,477.91093	1,009,558.22	1.010244593	1,019,900.73
Guamaní	120,407.4	10.778	12,976.94373	259,538.87	1.007525608	261,492.06
Guanica	980,793.8	11.320	111,030.30832	2,220,606.17	1.011600313	2,246,365.89
Igualdad	448,120.8	10.606	47,528.62474	950,572.49	1.012660730	962,607.44
Juanita	200,303.5	9.955	19,940.58644	398,811.73	1.011772671	403,506.81
Juncos	240,504.3	11.418	27,459.97379	549,199.48	1.016430760	558,223.24
Lafayette	269,600.8	10.626	28,647.90101	572,958.02	1.009959563	578,664.43
Los Cañas	333,288.1	10.042	33,470.12393	669,402.48	1.013429776	678,392.40
Machete	186,757.8	10.480	19,573.07810	391,461.56	1.012077677	396,189.51
Mercedita (*)	731,281.7	10.680	78,103.45798	1,562,069.16	1.019235989	1,592,117.10
Monserate	311,182.8	9.379	29,185.27445	583,705.49	1.010672730	589,935.22
Plata	497,922.5	10.788	53,714.92254	1,074,298.45	1.013173629	1,088,450.86
Plazuela	223,781.4	9.213	20,617.18747	412,343.75	1.010769065	416,784.31
Riollana	162,747.3	9.543	15,530.81456	310,616.29	1.013612622	314,844.59
Roig	320,790.6	10.194	32,701.38330	654,027.67	1.016750276	664,982.81
Rufina	309,144.0	10.278	31,772.43644	635,448.73	1.008211413	640,666.66
San Francisca	106,983.8	11.451	12,250.44059	245,008.81	1.003370494	245,834.61
San Vicente	437,118.7	8.887	38,845.18956	776,903.79	1.009035011	783,923.13
Santa Juana	301,352.5	9.564	28,822.15207	576,443.04	1.006561889	580,225.60
Soller	135,970.0	9.808	13,336.12707	266,722.54	1.013704249	270,377.77
TOTALS AND AVERAGES	9,663,265.3	10.314	996,627.28547	19,932,545.70	1.012360663	20,178,925.20

(*) DATA GIVEN FOR THIS MILL INCLUDES AN ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF 442 TONS OF 96° SUGAR IN MATERIALS SENT TO DISTILLERY.
SUCH QUANTITY NOT QUALIFIED FOR SUGAR ACT PAYMENT.

THE ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF NET CANE FROM WHICH THE 442 TONS OF 96° SUGAR REFERRED TO ABOVE WERE RECOVERED, AMOUNTED
TO 3,905 TONS.

COMPARATIVE DATA ON CANE AND SUGAR PRODUCTION, BY MILLS AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS
(1962 Crop vs. 1961 Crop)

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	SUGAR MILL	NET SUGARCANE GROUND				SUGAR PRODUCED, 96° BASIS				SUGAR YIELD			
		1962 (Tons)	1961 (Tons)	C H A N G E		1962 (Tons)	1961 (Tons)	C H A N G E		LBS. PER CWT. OF SUGARCANE		C H A N G E	
				(Tons)	(%)			(Tons)	(%)	(1962)	(1961)	(Lbs.)	(%)
NORTH	Cambalache	376,079	415,481	-39,402	-9.5	33,452	38,569	-5,117	-13.3	8.895	9.283	-0.388	-4.2
	Canóvanas	268,223	315,703	-47,480	-15.0	26,201	31,469	-5,268	-16.7	9.768	9.968	-0.200	-2.0
	Constancia-Toa	193,363	227,758	-34,395	-15.1	17,820	21,857	-4,037	-18.5	9.216	9.597	-0.381	-4.0
	Juanita	200,303	269,982	-69,679	-25.8	19,941	27,138	-7,197	-26.5	9.955	10.052	-0.097	-1.0
	Los Caños	333,288	351,482	-18,194	-5.2	33,470	33,445	-25	-0.1	10.042	9.515	-0.527	-5.5
	Monserate	311,183	286,605	24,578	8.6	29,185	27,603	1,582	5.7	9.379	9.631	-0.252	-2.6
	Plazuela	223,781	290,657	-66,876	-23.0	20,617	26,148	-5,531	-21.2	9.213	8.996	-0.217	-2.4
	Riollamo	162,747	178,185	-15,438	-8.7	15,531	16,129	-598	-3.7	9.543	9.052	-0.491	-5.4
	San Vicente	437,119	469,284	-32,165	-6.9	38,845	40,770	-1,925	-4.7	8.887	8.688	-0.199	-2.3
	Totals	2,506,086	2,805,137	-299,051	-10.7	235,062	263,128	-28,066	-10.7	9.380	9.380	-	-
SOUTH	Aguirre	642,118	704,317	-62,199	-8.8	69,705	76,065	-6,360	-8.4	10.855	10.800	-0.055	-0.5
	Cortada	194,821	252,226	-57,405	-22.8	19,881	25,048	-5,167	-20.6	10.205	9.931	-0.274	-2.8
	Machete	186,758	261,987	-75,229	-28.7	19,573	26,902	-7,329	-27.2	10.480	10.268	-0.212	-2.1
	Guamán	120,407	123,113	-2,706	-2.2	12,977	13,591	-614	-4.5	10.778	11.039	-0.261	-2.4
	Guánica	980,794	1,047,196	-66,402	-6.3	111,030	118,198	-7,168	-6.1	11.320	11.287	-0.033	-0.3
	Lafayette	269,601	261,343	8,258	3.2	28,648	27,959	689	2.5	10.626	10.698	-0.072	-0.7
	Mercedita	731,282	801,258	-69,976	-8.7	78,103	88,174	-10,071	-11.4	10.680	11.004	-0.324	-2.9
	Rufina	309,144	319,293	-10,149	-3.2	31,772	33,298	-1,526	-4.6	10.278	10.429	-0.151	-1.4
	San Francisco	106,984	123,554	-16,570	-13.4	12,250	14,457	-2,207	-15.3	11.451	11.701	-0.250	-2.1
	Totals	3,541,909	3,894,287	-352,378	-9.0	383,939	423,692	-39,753	-9.4	10.840	10.880	-0.040	-0.4
EAST	Fajardo	510,276	514,891	-4,615	-0.9	50,478	52,297	-1,819	-3.5	9.892	10.157	-0.265	-2.6
	Ejemplo-Roig	320,791	427,162	-106,371	-24.9	32,701	41,041	-8,340	-20.3	10.194	9.608	-0.586	-6.1
	Totals	831,067	942,053	-110,986	-11.8	83,179	93,338	-10,159	-10.9	10.009	9.908	-0.101	-1.0
WEST	Coloso	611,004	741,106	-130,102	-17.6	65,565	73,554	-7,989	-10.9	10.731	9.925	-0.806	-8.1
	Eureka	384,780	397,810	-13,030	-3.3	42,031	41,035	996	2.4	10.923	10.315	-0.608	-5.9
	Igualdad	448,121	479,691	-31,570	-6.6	47,529	49,058	-1,529	-3.1	10.606	10.227	-0.379	-3.7
	Totals	1,443,905	1,618,607	-174,702	-10.8	155,125	163,647	-8,522	-5.2	10.743	10.110	-0.633	-6.3
CENTRAL	Cayey	164,549	170,571	-6,022	-3.5	15,988	16,788	-800	-4.8	9.716	9.842	-0.126	-1.3
	Juncos	240,504	316,861	-76,357	-24.1	27,460	33,906	-6,446	-19.0	11.418	10.701	-0.717	-6.7
	Plata	497,922	525,422	-27,500	-5.2	53,715	52,657	1,058	2.0	10.788	10.022	-0.766	-7.6
	Santa Juana	301,353	335,285	-33,932	-10.1	28,822	34,918	-6,096	-17.5	9.564	10.414	-0.850	-8.2
	Soller	135,970	145,793	-9,823	-6.7	13,336	13,677	-341	-2.5	9.808	9.381	-0.427	-4.6
	Totals	1,340,298	1,493,932	-153,634	-10.3	139,321	151,946	-12,625	-8.3	10.395	10.171	-0.224	-2.2
	Grand Totals	9,663,265	10,754,016	-1,090,751	-10.1	996,626	1,095,751	-99,125	-9.0	10.314	10.189	-0.125	-1.2

STATISTICAL DATA ON OUTTURN OF THE 1961-62 SUGAR PROGRAM FOR PUERTO RICO
ARRANGED ACCORDING TO SPECIFIED HARVESTED ACRES

SPECIFIED HARVESTED ACRES	NUMBER OF FARMS	TOTAL ACREAGE HARVESTED FOR SUGAR IN 1962	NET SUGARCANE GROUND (TDNS)	SUGAR, R.V. PRODUCED (CWT.)	TOTAL SUGAR RAW VALUE ENTITLED TO PAYMENT (CWT.)	COMPUTED NET PAYMENT	AVERAGE PAYMENT PER FARM	AVERAGE PAYMENT PER CWT. OF SUGAR	AVERAGE PAYMENT PER ACRE HARVESTED
0.1 - 5.0	7,520	17,643.8	445,086.2	944,117.13	944,117.13	\$ 755,293.70	\$ 100.44	\$0.80	\$42.81
5.1 - 10.0	2,231	16,159.7	407,822.4	858,349.62	858,349.62	686,679.55	307.79	0.80	42.49
10.1 - 15.0	922	11,529.1	292,994.1	614,429.28	614,429.28	491,543.41	533.13	0.80	42.64
15.1 - 25.0	827	16,135.5	414,018.9	864,905.86	864,905.86	691,924.69	836.67	0.80	42.88
25.1 - 50.0	764	27,231.4	712,631.5	1,511,518.63	1,511,518.63	1,209,214.87	1,582.74	0.80	44.41
50.1 - 100.0	397	27,895.9	736,346.9	1,548,707.08	1,548,707.08	1,238,515.77	3,119.69	0.80	44.40
100.1 - 150.0	144	17,513.2	500,202.1	1,065,297.65	1,065,297.65	842,749.00	5,852.42	0.79	48.12
150.1 - 200.0	87	14,932.1	430,392.5	888,116.83	888,116.83	694,873.30	7,987.05	0.78	46.54
200.1 - 250.0	71	15,922.8	474,176.5	1,004,826.98	1,004,826.98	770,949.45	10,858.44	0.77	48.42
250.1 - 500.0	141	48,734.0	1,629,667.4	3,286,826.74	3,286,826.74	2,374,745.23	16,842.16	0.72	48.73
500.1 - 750.0	26	15,463.4	553,948.5	1,158,837.86	1,158,837.86	755,130.71	29,043.49	0.65	48.83
750.1 - 1,000.0	6	5,049.9	139,314.6	292,059.65	292,059.65	187,835.53	31,305.92	0.64	37.20
1,000.1 - 1,500.0	7	8,826.5	316,539.1	686,845.51	686,845.51	402,641.01	57,520.14	0.59	45.62
1,500.1 - 2,000.0	4	6,914.0	265,931.2	547,654.56	547,654.56	309,742.23	77,435.56	0.57	44.80
2,000.1 - 3,000.0	5	11,775.0	398,585.4	811,658.98	811,658.98	451,079.48	90,215.90	0.56	38.31
3,000.1 - 4,000.0	1	3,780.3	117,555.7	265,882.61	265,882.61	141,344.24	141,344.24	0.53	37.39
4,000.1 - 6,000.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6,000.1 - 8,000.0	2	15,531.9	678,363.9	1,414,727.76	1,414,727.76	664,518.33	332,259.16	0.47	42.78
8,000.1 - 10,000.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,000.1 - 12,000.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12,000.1 - 15,000.0	2	27,605.2	1,145,784.2	2,405,147.48	2,405,147.48	961,644.25	480,822.12	0.40	34.84
15,000.1 - over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS AND AVERAGES	13,157	308,643.7	9,659,361.1	20,169,910.21	20,169,910.21	\$13,630,424.75	\$ 1,035.98	\$0.68	\$44.16

TABLE 4

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF SUGARCANE FARMS IN PUERTO RICO, ACREAGE OF SUGARCANE
HARVESTED, AND PRODUCTION OF SUGARCANE AND RAW VALUE SUGAR
FOR THE 20 YEAR PERIOD 1943 THROUGH 1962

CROP YEAR	TOTAL NUMBER OF SUGARCANE FARMS	TOTAL ACREAGE OF SUGARCANE HARVESTED	TOTAL SUGARCANE GROUND (TONS.)	TOTAL SUGAR, R. V. PRODUCED (TONS.)	PRODUCTION OF SUGARCANE PER ACRE (TONS.)	PRODUCTION R.V. SUGAR PER ACRE (TONS.)	SUGAR YIELD PER TON OF SUGARCANE (%)
1943	13,546	310,225	8,666,666	1,046,206	28	3.37	12.072
1944	12,791	280,353	5,600,456	729,028	20	2.60	13.017
1945	12,730	288,617	7,998,382	971,283	28	3.37	12.143
1946	12,828	303,307	7,538,588	916,412	25	3.02	12.156
1947	13,080	325,211	9,286,261	1,096,059	29	3.37	11.803
1948	13,615	336,285	9,541,232	1,116,232	28	3.32	11.699
1949	14,772	353,385	10,998,035	1,287,667	31	3.64	11.708
1950	15,661	367,093	10,614,633	1,298,645	29	3.54	12.234
1951	16,525	366,404	10,501,394	1,238,323	29	3.38	11.792
1952	18,312	391,763	12,536,940	1,372,293	32	3.50	10.946
1953	19,833	384,638	10,170,796	1,181,562	26	3.07	11.617
1954	19,519	367,054	10,879,643	1,203,969	30	3.28	11.066
1955	19,274	361,053	9,872,969	1,166,028	27	3.23	11.810
1956	18,423	352,896	10,306,431	1,151,749	29	3.26	11.175
1957	17,605	361,492	8,710,684	990,424	24	2.74	11.370
1958	16,517	327,707	9,067,336	934,160	28	2.85	10.302
1959	15,976	344,596	10,178,368	1,086,658	30	3.15	10.676
1960	14,973	327,961	9,996,879	1,019,033	30	3.11	10.194
1961	14,230	328,138	10,749,805	1,109,232	33	3.38	10.319
1962	13,157	308,644	9,659,361	1,008,496	31	3.27	10.441

TABLE 5(a)

TABLE SHOWING AVERAGE DUTY-PAID PRICE OF RAW SUGAR FOR THE 12-MONTH PERIOD JANUARY 1, 1961 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1961 WHICH WAS USED IN CONNECTION WITH SETTLEMENTS WITH GROWERS FOR PURCHASED SUGARCANE OF THE 1960-61 CROP

MONTH	TOTAL NUMBER OF DAILY QUOTATIONS	MONTHLY AVERAGE
January 1961	21	\$ 6.390
February "	18	6.320
March "	22	6.250
April "	20	6.249
May "	21	6.463
June "	22	6.480
July "	19	6.386
August "	23	6.060
September "	20	6.059
October "	21	6.191
November "	20	6.290
December "	20	6.397

Average for 12-month period: \$6.293

TABLE 5(b)

TABLE SHOWING AVERAGE DUTY-PAID PRICE OF RAW SUGAR FOR THE 12-MONTH PERIOD JANUARY 1, 1962 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1962 WHICH WAS USED IN CONNECTION WITH SETTLEMENTS WITH GROWERS FOR PURCHASED SUGARCANE OF THE 1961-62 CROP

MONTH	TOTAL NUMBER OF DAILY QUOTATIONS	MONTHLY AVERAGE
January 1962	22	\$6.447
February "	18	6.372
March "	22	6.427
April "	20	6.434
May "	22	6.432
June "	21	6.448
July "	21	6.388
August "	23	6.543
September "	19	6.429
October "	22	6.515
November "	19	6.440
December "	18	6.538

Average for 12-month period: \$6.452

TABLE 6

TABLE SHOWING, BY MILLS, QUANTITIES OF 1960-61 CROP RAW SUGAR SOLD IN THE MAINLAND, AND ADMISSIBLE SELLING AND DELIVERY EXPENSES PER CWT. OF 96° SUGAR USED IN DETERMINING SETTLEMENT PRICES FOR 1960-61 CROP SUGARCANE

MILL	QUANTITY OF 96° SUGAR SOLD IN THE MAINLAND (CWT.) ^{1/}	ADMISSIBLE SELLING AND DELIVERY EXPENSES PER CWT.
Aguirre	1,402,410.00	\$ 0.4291
Cortada	492,393.00	0.4890
Machete	538,033.00	0.4801
Cambalache	732,974.73	0.5507
Plazuela	487,214.38	0.5583
Canóvanas	476,577.36	0.5307
Fajardo	727,950.93	0.5599
Juncos	242,839.94	0.5401
Santa Juana	124,148.52	0.5246
Coloso	1,125,493.70	0.4668
Constancia-Toa	313,657.78	0.5181
Eureka	808,286.51	0.5526
Guamaní	271,817.50	0.5281
Igualdad	86,772.51	0.5657
Lafayette	559,396.95	0.4849
Los Caños	668,330.42	0.5493
Mercedita ^{2/}	1,763,484.66	0.5256
Monserate	416,975.90	0.5599
Plata	1,042,308.66	0.4991
Roig	529,933.50	0.5838
Rufina	655,868.15	0.5006
San Francisco	220,117.11	0.5560
San Vicente	697,440.35	0.5608

^{1/} EITHER DIRECT OR THROUGH LOCAL REFINERIES.

^{2/} THIS PROCESSOR SOLD ALMOST ALL OF ITS 1960-61 SUGAR PRODUCTION THROUGH ITS AFFILIATE, THE P.R. AMERICAN SUGAR REFINERY, INC. THE AVERAGE EXPENSE WAS ESTABLISHED ON THE BASIS OF CURRENT COSTS OF SHIPPING SUGAR IN BULK.

N.B. Centrals Guánica and Juanita were not producer-processors and, therefore, were free of the obligation to comply with the provisions of the 1960-61 Price Determination. Centrals Cayey, El Ejemplo, Riollano and Soller liquidated colonos' deliveries in sugar.

TABLE 7

SUMMARY OF DATA SUBMITTED BY PUERTO RICAN PRODUCER-PROCESSORS USED IN DETERMINING THE MOLASSES PAYMENT
TO BE MADE TO COLONOS PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE DETERMINATION OF PRICES FOR THE 1961-62 CROP

NAME OF MILL	NET CANE GROUND FOR SUGAR (TONS)	MOLASSES PRODUCED (GALLONS)	MOLASSES PRODUCED PER TON OF NET CANE (GALLONS)	MOLASSES SOLD OR TRANSFERRED (GALLONS)	TOTAL GROSS PROCEEDS OF SALES	TOTAL ADMISSIBLE SELLING AND DELIVERY EXPENSES	TOTAL NET PROCEEDS OF SALES	NET PROCEEDS PER GALLON	PAYMENT PER TON OF CANE (*)
Aguirre	642,118.00	3,838,408	5.977730	3,838,408	\$ 496,077.41	\$ 4,210.37	\$ 491,867.04	\$.128143	\$.5056
Cortada	194,821.00	1,129,562	5.797948	1,129,562	145,985.06	7,763.11	138,221.95	.122368	.4683
Machete	186,758.00	836,407	4.478560	836,407	108,097.62	5,583.71	102,513.91	.122565	.3623
Cambalache	376,079.08	2,444,811	6.500790	2,461,365	261,828.72	-	261,828.72	.106375	.4564
Plazuela	223,781.41	1,563,145	6.985142	1,575,553	164,855.95	-	164,855.95	.104634	.4824
Cenóvanas	268,223.47	1,368,100	5.100598	989,386	128,449.34	10,129.33	118,320.01	.119589	.4026
Fajardo	510,275.81	2,858,935	5.602725	2,154,268	279,682.86	42,861.82	236,821.04	.109931	.4065
Cayey	164,549.26	845,056	5.135581	849,405	110,275.99	13,445.65	96,830.34	.113998	.3864
Juncos	240,504.33	1,263,540	5.253710	1,252,587	162,620.03	24,023.22	138,596.81	.110648	.3837
Santa Juana	301,352.53	2,063,020	6.845869	2,021,441	262,438.29	41,856.31	220,581.98	.109121	.4930
Los Caños	333,288.10	1,896,734	5.690974	1,896,734	224,117.54	89.65	224,027.89	.118112	.4436
Coloso	611,003.66	3,637,039	5.952565	3,618,286	437,001.66	29,486.17	407,515.49	.112627	.4425
Constancia-Toa	193,363.17	1,079,927	5.584967	1,079,927	135,003.32	424.93	134,578.39	.124618	.4594
Eureka	384,779.98	2,418,305	6.284903	2,418,299	299,317.80	1,354.34	297,963.46	.123212	.5111
Guamaní	120,407.38	685,237	5.690988	667,245	80,097.64	-	80,097.64	.120042	.4509
Igualdad	448,120.79	2,695,803	6.015795	2,679,801	340,399.17	2,100.28	338,298.89	.126240	.5012
Lafayette	269,600.78	1,333,228	4.945193	1,376,351	158,363.42	-	158,363.42	.115060	.3755
Mercedita	731,281.69	4,132,509	5.651049	2,566,203	344,068.19	9,965.28	334,102.91	.130193	.4856
Monserate	311,182.83	1,725,666	5.545505	1,741,191	183,247.37	496.05	182,751.32	.104958	.3841
Plata	497,922.47	3,141,755	6.309727	3,141,755	392,163.19	46,966.32	345,196.87	.109874	.4576
Riollano	162,747.26	955,344	5.870108	955,344	109,864.56	-	109,864.56	.115000	.4455
Rufina	309,144.00	2,292,033	7.414127	2,292,033	310,947.71	10,819.22	300,128.49	.130944	.6408
San Francisco	106,983.78	554,026	5.178598	554,026	63,103.59	25.24	63,078.35	.113854	.3891
San Vicente (**)	437,119.00	2,676,189	6.122339	2,676,189	326,417.65	43,767.60	282,650.05	.105617	.4268
Soller	135,969.99	777,400	5.717438	777,400	89,401.02	-	89,401.02	.115000	.4340
TOTALS AND AVERAGES.	<u>8,161,377.77</u>	<u>48,212,179</u>	<u>5.907358</u>	<u>45,549,166</u>	<u>\$5,613,825.10</u>	<u>\$295,368.60</u>	<u>\$5,318,456.50</u>	<u>\$.116763</u>	<u>\$.4552</u>

(*) EQUAL TO THE PRODUCT OF (A) .66% OF NET PROCEEDS PER GALLON, AND (B) AVERAGE PRODUCTION OF MOLASSES PER TON OF NET CANE.

(**) DATA GIVEN FOR THIS MILL IS PRELIMINARY, SUBJECT TO ADJUSTMENT AFTER AUDIT OF MILL'S REPORT IS COMPLETED.

N.B. Centrala Guánica and Juanita were not producer-processors and therefore, were free of the obligation to comply with the Determination of Prices for the 1961-62 crop. Central Roig liquidated in kind growers' participation in molasses.

TABLE 8

SUMMARY OF SUGAR MOVEMENT IN PUERTO RICO DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1962
(All figures in terms of short tons of sugar, r.v.)

NAME OF MILL	1961 CARRYOVER	1962 PRODUCTION	TRANSFERS TO REFINERS	SUGAR SHIPPED TO MAINLAND	SUGAR DELIVERED TO LOCAL MARKET	STOCKS ON HAND
Aguirre (3 mills)		110,580		110,223	630	
Caños		33,920		33,990		
C. Brewer, P. R. (5 mills)	1,741	152,611	11,371	122,304	16,279	3,000
Coloso	2,882	63,733		66,687		
Constancia-Toa		18,067		17,978		
Eureka		42,519		41,934	383	
Guananí		12,964	12,971			
Guánica	2,091	112,286		91,680	17,944 (c)	4,497
Igualdad		48,104	41,252	6,627	204	89
Juanita	1,299	20,175		21,325	32	
Lafayette		29,123		29,063		
Land Authority (2 mills)		54,774		54,767		
Mercedita		79,155	76,047	3,092		
Monserate		29,504		29,453		
Plata		54,423		54,416		
Riollano		15,742		15,703		
Roig		33,336	33,336			
Rufina		32,033	31,751		510	
San Francisco		12,291		10,365	1,923	
San Vicente		38,048		37,759		
Soller		13,519		13,444		
Totals	8,013 (A)	1,006,907 (B)	206,728	760,810	37,905	7,586 (D)

(A) DOES NOT INCLUDE 1,199 TONS OF 1961-62 CROP SUGAR PRODUCED AND MARKETING BY CENTRAL SAN VICENTE IN DECEMBER 1961, BUT INCLUDES 2,882 TONS OF 1961-62 CROP SUGAR PRODUCED BY CENTRAL COLOSO IN DECEMBER 1961.

(B) DOES NOT INCLUDE 4,081 TONS REFERRED TO UNDER (A) ABOVE, BUT INCLUDES 2,388 TONS OF 1962-63 CROP SUGAR PRODUCED BY C. BREWER, P. R. (CENTRAL JUNCOS) IN DECEMBER 1962.

(C) INCLUDES 428 TONS SHIPPED TO THE MAINLAND FOR REFINING AND RETURN TO PUERTO RICO.

(D) 1,891 TONS SHORT DUE TO DIFFERENCES IN FINAL WEIGHT AND POLARIZATION OF SUGAR MARKETED, REFINING LOSSES, SHRINKAGE, ETC.

SUMMARY OF REFINED AND TURBINADO SUGAR MOVEMENT IN PUERTO RICO DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1962
(All figures in terms of short tons of sugar, raw value)

NAME OF REFINER OR PROCESSOR	RECEIPTS FROM RAW MILLS	1961 CARRYOVER (RAWS)	STOCKS, SALES, REFINING AND OTHER LOSSES (RAWS)	1961 CARRYOVER (REFINED)	1962 REFINED PRODUCTION	SUGAR SHIPPED (REFINED)	LOCAL DELIVERIES (REFINED)	STOCKS ON HAND (REFINED)
P. R. American Sugar Refinery, Inc.	120,769	1,724	2,104	13,693	120,389	97,189	32,155	4,496
Roig Refining Co.	44,707	-	865	2,662	43,842	21,359	21,169	3,930
Western Sugar Refining Co.	41,252	-	793	4,439	40,459	24,295	19,899	650
Subtotals	206,728	1,724	3,762	20,794	204,690	142,843	73,223	9,076
Aguirre (A)	-	-	-	-	3,555	3,442	118	-
C. Brewer, P. R. (A)	-	-	-	-	14,269	-	13,861	408
Guánica (A)	-	-	-	1,100	17,994	-	17,516	1,578
San Francisco (A)	-	-	-	-	1,126	1,094	44	-
Totals	206,728	1,724	3,762 (B)	21,894 (C)	241,634	147,379 (D)	104,762	11,062 (E)

(A) INCLUDED IN TOTAL FOR EACH PROCESSOR AS PER TABLE 4.

(B) BREAKDOWN AS FOLLOWS:

RAW STOCKS	230
RAW SALES (LOCAL MARKET)	74
REFINING LOSSES	2,929
OTHER LOSSES	529
<u>3,762</u>	

(C) DOES NOT INCLUDE 588 TONS EN ROUTE TO MAINLAND ON DECEMBER 31, 1961 FOR ENTRY AGAINST 1962 QUOTA.

(D) INCLUDES 434 TONS SHIPPED FOR ENTRY AGAINST 1963 QUOTA.

(E) 325 TONS SHORT DUE TO DIFFERENCES IN OUTTURN WEIGHT, SPILLAGE, SHRINKAGE, ETC.

TABLE 10

SUGAR PRICES AND ESTIMATED GROWERS' INCOME PER TON OF NET CANE GROUND FOR SUGAR OF THE 1960-61 CROP

	ISLAND AVERAGE	NORTH ZONE	SOUTH ZONE	EAST ZONE	WEST ZONE	CENTRAL ZONE
A - SUGAR PRICES						
1- New York duty-paid price	\$6.2930	\$6.2930	\$6.2930	\$6.2930	\$6.2930	\$6.2930
2- Average selling and delivery expenses allowed	<u>0.5166</u>	<u>0.5491</u>	<u>0.4901</u>	<u>0.5700</u>	<u>0.5054</u>	<u>0.5084</u>
3- F.O.B. mill price	<u>\$5.7764</u>	<u>\$5.7439</u>	<u>\$5.8029</u>	<u>\$5.7230</u>	<u>\$5.7876</u>	<u>\$5.7846</u>
B- ESTIMATED GROWERS' INCOME						
1- From processor:						
(a) On sugar liquidations	\$7.4880	\$6.8160	\$8.0580	\$7.2720	\$7.5000	\$7.6740
(b) On molasses payments	<u>0.4259</u>	<u>0.4135</u>	<u>0.4576</u>	<u>0.3803</u>	<u>0.4188</u>	<u>0.4185</u>
(c) Total	\$7.9139	\$7.2295	\$8.5156	\$7.6523	\$7.9188	\$8.0925
2- From Government (Sugar Act payments)	<u>1.3593</u>	<u>1.4026</u>	<u>1.2602</u>	<u>1.2376</u>	<u>1.4832</u>	<u>1.4236</u>
3- Total estimated income	<u>\$9.2732</u>	<u>\$8.6321</u>	<u>\$9.7758</u>	<u>\$8.8899</u>	<u>\$9.4020</u>	<u>\$9.5161</u>

N.B. CENTRALS GUÁNICA AND JUANITA ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THIS TABLE BECAUSE THEY WERE NOT PRODUCER-PROCESSORS, AND THEREFORE, WERE FREE OF THE OBLIGATION TO COMPLY WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE 1960-61 PRICE DETERMINATION. CENTRAL EL EJEMPLO IS ALSO EXCLUDED BECAUSE IT GROUND ONLY COMPANY CANE.

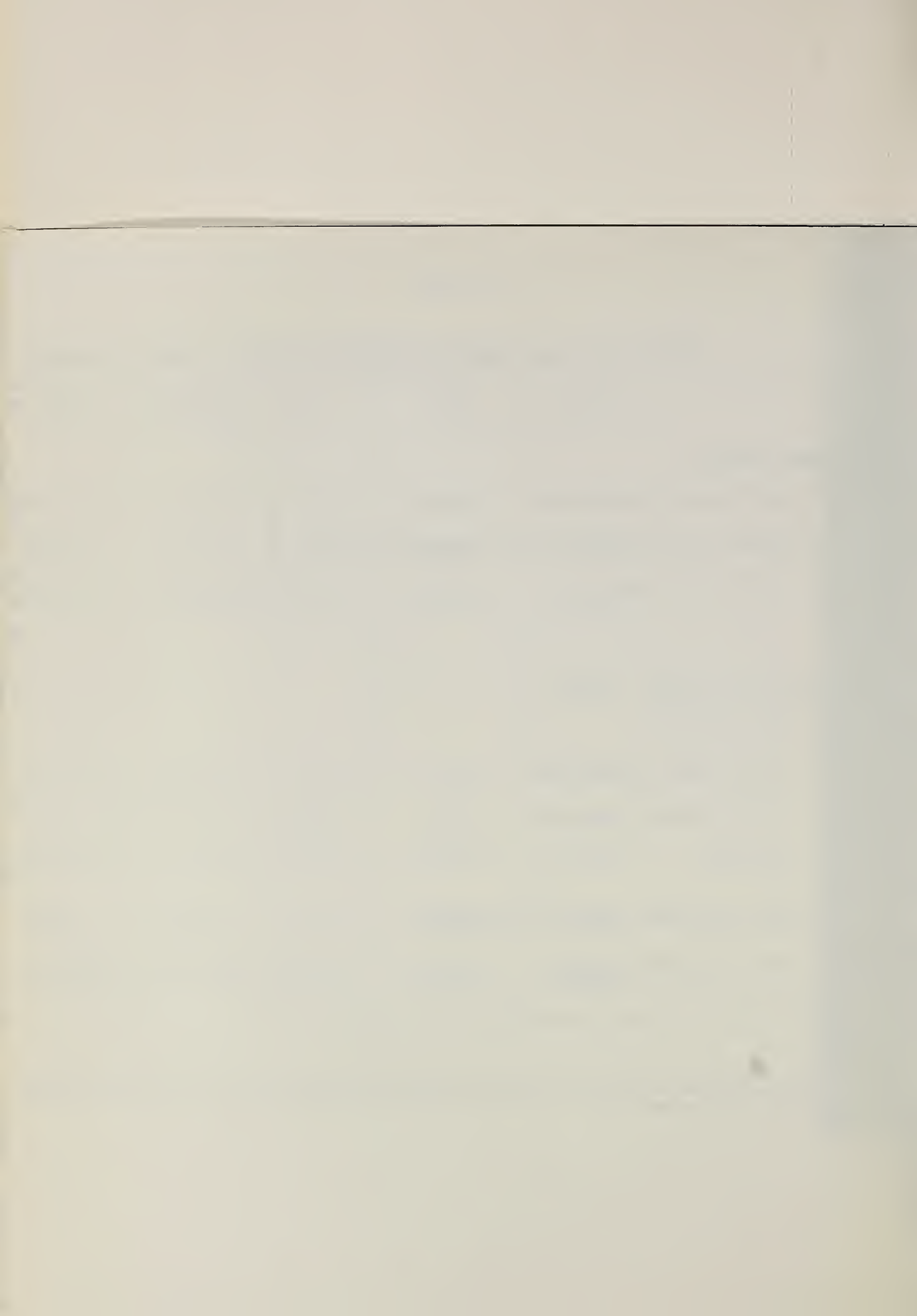


TABLE 11

SUMMARY OF FARM AND ACREAGE DATA AND COST-SHARES EARNED BY PRACTICE GROUPS
UNDER FEDERAL AND COMMONWEALTH CONSERVATION PROGRAMS IN PUERTO RICO - 1962

FARM AND ACREAGE DATA	PUERTO RICO	DISTRICT 1 CAGUAS	DISTRICT 2 VEGA BAJA	DISTRICT 3 ABECIBO	DISTRICT 4 ISABELA	DISTRICT 5 MAYAGUEZ	DISTRICT 6 PONCE	DISTRICT 7 CAYEY
FOR ALL FARMS:								
1. Number of farms	45,792	10,932	6,546	5,772	5,185	4,502	5,948	6,907
2. Farmland	1,634,165	344,248	229,038	168,633	136,469	135,296	337,851	282,630
3. Cropland	703,382	127,824	95,871	84,013	66,439	78,092	155,924	95,219
4. Grassland	702,477	177,169	91,149	58,736	46,413	39,870	134,307	154,833
5. Other land	228,306	39,255	42,018	25,884	23,617	17,334	47,620	32,578
FOR PARTICIPATING FARMS:								
6. Number of farms	17,902	2,997	2,035	3,557	1,351	2,965	2,781	2,216
Percent participating	39	27	31	62	26	66	47	32
7. Farmland	794,169	117,360	79,262	106,231	36,273	93,610	205,108	156,325
Percent participating	49	34	35	63	27	69	61	55
8. Cropland	343,861	26,391	29,177	67,083	18,068	64,395	94,701	44,046
Percent participating	49	21	30	80	27	82	61	46
9. Grassland	365,312	81,047	42,194	23,098	13,921	15,401	91,101	98,550
Percent participating	52	46	46	39	30	39	68	64
10. Other land	84,996	9,922	7,891	16,050	4,284	13,814	19,306	13,729
COST-SHARES EARNED BY PRACTICE GROUPS:								
11. Complex practices	\$ 106,331	\$ 26,599	\$ 18,744	\$ 2,027	\$ 3,086	\$ 5,799	\$ 29,911	\$ 20,165
Percent of total earned	7	7	10	1	8	3	10	9
12. Forestry practices	32,969	23,893	3,573	-	1,583	1,747	-	2,173
Percent of total earned	2	7	2	-	4	1	-	1
13. Grassland practices	732,980	305,062	119,479	36,520	19,217	12,969	78,489	161,244
Percent of total earned	44	84	66	10	50	7	26	72
14. Coffee practices	777,033	8,828	40,239	313,735	14,885	163,352	196,375	39,619
Percent of total earned	47	2	22	89	38	89	64	18
15. Total Cost-shares earned	1,649,313	364,382	182,035	352,282	38,771	183,867	304,775	223,201
Small cost-share increases	\$ 147,941	\$ 33,123	\$ 17,176	\$ 29,811	\$ 7,044	\$ 19,612	\$ 22,795	\$ 18,380
Total payments	\$1,797,254	\$397,505	\$199,211	\$382,093	\$45,815	\$203,479	\$327,570	\$241,581
Percent of total payments		22	11	21	3	11	18	14

TABLE 12

SUMMARY OF CONSERVATION PRACTICES CARRIED OUT UNDER FEDERAL AND COMMONWEALTH PROGRAMS IN PUERTO RICO, 1962

PRACTICE NUMBER	T I T L E	UNITS REPORTED	FEDERAL PROGRAM Agricultural Conservation Program			COMMONWEALTH PROGRAMS Pasture Improvement Program Coffee Rehabilitation Program		
			NUMBER OF FARMS	EXTENT	COST-SHARES	NUMBER OF FARMS	EXTENT	COST-SHARES
A - COMPLEX AND FORESTRY PRACTICES								
1	Establishment of Sod Waterways	1000 sq.ft.	72	289	\$ 1,245	-	-	-
2	Construction of Terraces for Erosion Control	100 lin.ft.	1	4	5	-	-	-
3	Construction of Diversion Ditches	lin.ft.	24	6,938	398	-	-	-
4	Construction of Open Drainage Ditches	acre drained	6	755	10,173	-	-	-
5	Construction of Hillside Ditches to Control Erosion	100 lin.ft.	488	19,521	19,606	-	-	-
6	Construction of Bench Terraces to Control Erosion	lin.ft.	9	2,539	695	-	-	-
7	Construction of Dams, Pits, or Ponds for Livestock Water	number	44	44	35,616	-	-	-
8	Construction of Dams, Pits, or Ponds to Conserve Water for Irrigation	number	22	22	22,022	-	-	-
9	Leveling Irrigable Land to Control Erosion and to Conserve Irrigation Water	acre	5	182	6,018	-	-	-
10	Reorganization of Irrigation System to Control Erosion and to Conserve Water	number	2	2	1,801	-	-	-
11	Development of Springs or Seeps for Livestock Water	number	47	49	8,239	-	-	-
12	Lining Irrigation Ditches to Prevent Erosion and to Conserve Water	sq.yd.	1	334	117	-	-	-
13	Planting Trees or Shrubs for Erosion Control	acre	14	24	377	-	-	-
14	Planting Trees or Shrubs for Forestry Purposes	100 trees	531	7,138	29,784	-	-	-
15	Improvement of a Stand of Forest Trees	acre	18	49	688	-	-	-
16	Planting Vegetative Barriers to Control Erosion	100 lin.ft.	4	60	19	-	-	-
17	Weeding Young Forest Plantations	acre	234	312	2,497	-	-	-
Subtotals			1,268		\$139,300			
B - UNIFIED GRASSLAND PRACTICES								
1	Control of Competitive Shrubs on Pasture Land	acre	95	2,568	\$ 10,272	223	7,088	\$ 28,351
2	Construction of Fences to Protect Established Cover	100 lin.ft.	298	3,946	11,838	198	3,324	9,972
3	Installation of Pipelines for Livestock Water	lin.ft.	109	79,493	10,139	89	88,811	9,833
4	Application of Lime to Permit Use of Conserving Crops	ton	6	455	1,820	39	970	3,882
5 (a-b)	Establishment of Permanent Vegetative Cover	acre	2,797	12,217	183,442	2,615	14,018	214,048
5 (c)	Fertilizing Permanent Vegetative Cover	ton	2,639	4,763	141,665	1,772	3,241	97,246
6 (a)	Improvement of an Established Vegetative Cover for Soil Protection	acre	1	15	150	18	132	1,318
6 (b)	Fertilizing Improved Vegetative Cover	ton	-	-	-	14	19	600
7	Application of Sugar Mills Refuse to Permit Pasture Establishment	ton	3	234	117	1	80	40
8	Installation of Facilities for Sprinkler Irrigation	acre irrigated	5	226	5,404	1	13	1,195
9 (a-b)	Establishment of Permanent Vegetative Cover (Añasco River Watershed)	acre	9	10	240	11	25	638
9 (c)	Fertilizing Permanent Vegetative Cover (Añasco River Watershed)	ton	14	25	745	1	1	17
Subtotals			3,480		\$365,840	3,115		\$367,140
C - UNIFIED COFFEE PRACTICES								
1 (a-1)	Planting Shade Trees for Erosion Control	tree	64	4,300	\$ 172	400	30,150	\$ 1,206
1 (a-2)	Improvement of a Stand of Shade Trees	acre	150	181	1,448	1,268	2,768	22,155
1 (a-3)	Elimination of Shade Trees for the Establishment of Sun-Grown Coffee Groves	acre	-	-	-	39	112	894
1 (b)	Establishment of New Coffee Groves	acre	-	-	-	1,909	3,955	209,599
1 (c)	Application of Lime to Permit the Establishment of New Coffee Groves	ton	-	-	-	9	66	330
1 (d)	Spraying New Coffee Groves	acre	-	-	-	286	747	5,595
1 (e)	Fertilization of New Coffee Groves	ton	15	4	113	1,898	908	27,322
2 (a)	Fertilization of Coffee Groves of 1 to 4 Years Old	ton	1,532	2,795	83,864	1,620	4,969	149,086
2 (b)	Spraying Coffee Groves of 1 to 4 Years Old	acre	-	-	-	401	1,887	15,701
3	Fertilizing Coffee Groves to Improve the Protection to Steep Slopes	ton	11,421	7,343	219,946	1,645	1,319	39,602
Subtotals			11,635		\$305,543	4,121		\$471,490
Net Totals			15,154		\$810,683			\$838,630
Plus Small Cost-Share Increase					93,371			54,570
Grand Totals					\$904,054			\$893,200

TABLE 13

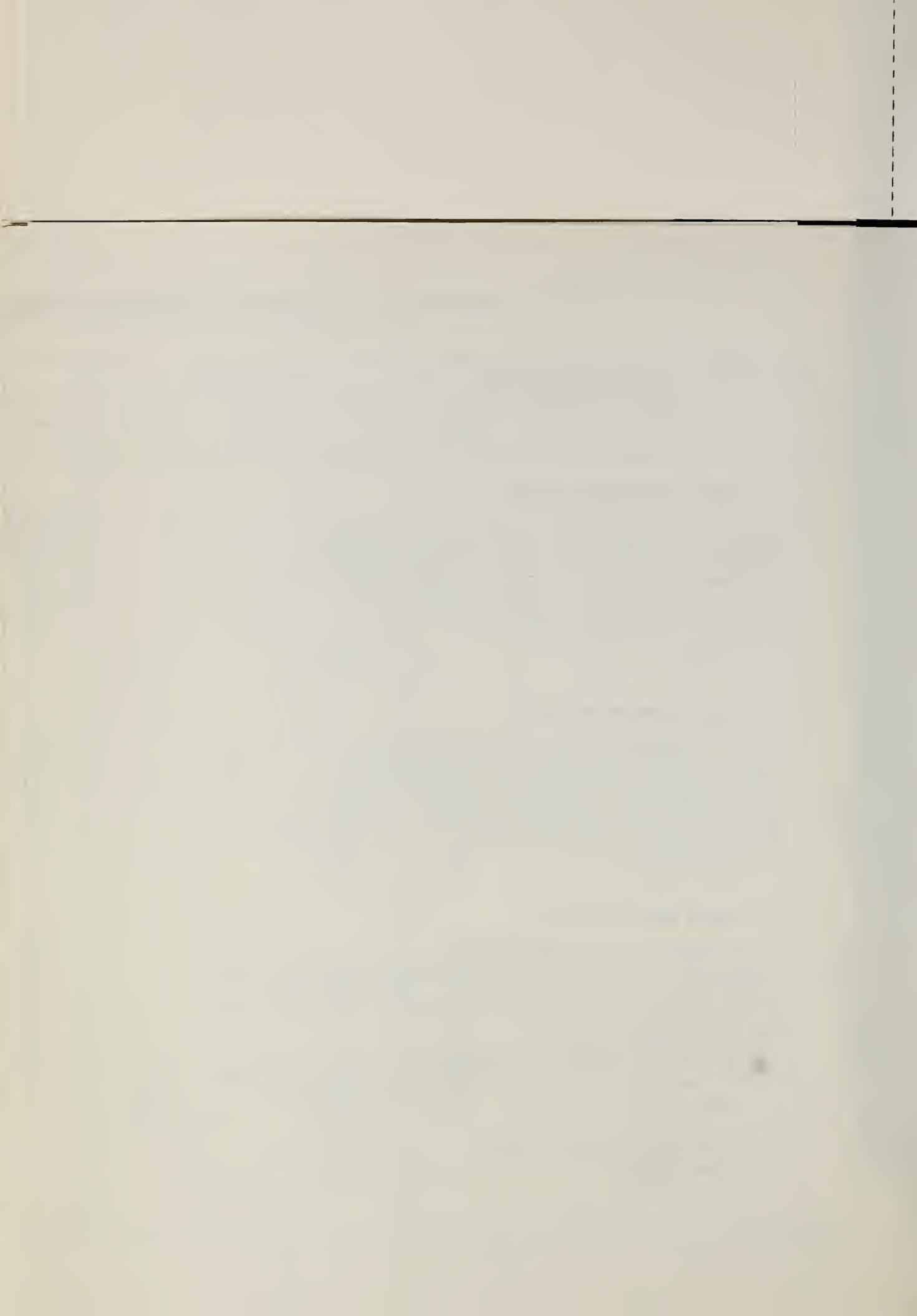
DISTRICT NO. 1 (CAGUAS) - SUMMARY OF CONSERVATION PRACTICES, 1962

PRACTICE NUMBER	TITLE	UNITS REPORTED	FEDERAL PROGRAM Agricultural Conservation Program			COMMONWEALTH PROGRAMS Pasture Improvement Program Coffee Rehabilitation Program		
			NUMBER OF FARMS	EXTENT	COST-SHARES	NUMBER OF FARMS	EXTENT	COST-SHARES
	A - COMPLEX AND FORESTRY PRACTICES							
	Establishment of Sod Waterways	1,000 sq.ft.	4	37	\$ 175	-	-	-
1	Construction of Terraces for Erosion Control	100 lin.ft.	1	4	5	-	-	-
2	Construction of Diversion Ditches	lin.ft.	3	545	16	-	-	-
3	Construction of Open Drainage Ditches	Acre drained	4	595	6,906	-	-	-
4	Construction of Hillside Ditches to Control Erosion	100 lin.ft.	139	4,227	4,240	-	-	-
6	Construction of Dams, Pits or Ponds for Livestock Water	number	13	13	11,939	-	-	-
8	Development of Springs or Seeps for Livestock Water	number	26	28	3,258	-	-	-
14	Planting Trees or Shruhs for Erosion Control	acre	3	4	60	-	-	-
16	Planting Trees or Shruhs for Forestry Purposes	100 trees	393	5,232	21,831	-	-	-
17	Improvement of a Stand of Forest Trees	acre	17	37	493	-	-	-
18	Weeding Young Forest Plantations	acre	168	196	1,569	-	-	-
32			<u>625</u>		<u>\$ 50,492</u>			
	Subtotals							
	B - UNIFIED GRASSLAND PRACTICES							
	Control of Competitive Shruhs on Pasture Land	acre	30	1,208	\$ 4,834	4	171	\$ 684
1	Construction of Fences to Protect Established Cover	100 lin.ft.	217	2,318	6,954	47	712	2,136
2	Installation of Pipelines for Livestock Water	lin.ft.	64	25,673	4,349	16	18,000	1,836
3	Application of Lime to Permit Use of Conserving Crops	ton.	4	367	1,468	20	638	2,552
4	Establishment of Permanent Vegetative Cover	acre	1,959	8,461	127,049	585	1,959	29,714
5 (a/b)	Fertilizing Permanent Vegetative Cover	ton	1,774	3,446	103,381	420	644	19,320
5 (c)	Improvement of an Established Vegetative Cover for Soil Protection	acre	1	15	150	-	-	-
6 (a)	Application of Sugar Mills Refuse to Permit Pasture Establishment	ton	1	100	50	-	-	-
8	Installation of Facilities for Sprinkler Irrigation	acre irrigated	1	25	585	-	-	-
			<u>2,205</u>		<u>\$248,820</u>	<u>825</u>		<u>\$56,242</u>
	Subtotals							
	C - UNIFIED COFFEE PRACTICES							
1(a)(1)	Planting Shade Trees for Erosion Control	tree	-	-	-	2	275	\$ 11
1(a)(2)	Improvement of a Stand of Shade Trees	acre	-	-	-	2	2	20
1(b)	Establishment of New Coffee Groves	acre	-	-	-	10	15	779
1(d)	Spraying of New Coffee Groves	acre	-	-	-	1	1	10
1(e)	Fertilizing New Coffee Groves	ton	-	-	-	10	3	105
2(a)	Fertilizing Coffee Groves 1 to 4 Years Old	ton	4	14	\$ 420	71	85	2,544
2(b)	Spraying Coffee Groves 1 to 4 Years Old	ton	-	-	-	41	50	369
3	Fertilizing Coffee Groves to Improve the Protection to Steep Slopes	ton	356	99	2,979	154	53	1,591
			<u>360</u>		<u>\$ 3,399</u>	<u>246</u>		<u>\$ 5,429</u>
	Subtotals							
	Net Totals		<u>2,740</u>		<u>\$302,711</u>			<u>\$61,671</u>
	Plus Small Cost-Share Increase				<u>25,668</u>			<u>7,455</u>
	Grand Totals				<u>\$328,379</u>			<u>\$69,126</u>

DISTRICT NO. 2 (VEGA BAJA) - SUMMARY OF CONSERVATION PRACTICES, 1962

TABLE 14

PRACTICE NUMBER	T I T L E	UNITS REPORTED	FEDERAL PROGRAM Agricultural Conservation Program			COMMONWEALTH PROGRAMS Pasture Improvement Program Coffee Rehabilitation Program		
			NUMBER OF FARMS	EXTENT	COST-SHARES	NUMBER OF FARMS	EXTENT	COST-SHARES
	A - COMPLEX AND FORESTRY PRACTICES							
4	Construction of Open Drainage Ditches	acre drained	2	160	\$ 3,267	-	-	-
6	Construction of Hillside Ditches to Control Erosion	100 lin.ft.	163	6,479	6,479	-	-	-
8	Construction of Dams, Pits, or Ponds for Livestock Water	number	3	3	4,737	-	-	-
8	Construction of Dams, Pits, or Ponds to Conserve Water for Irrigation	number	2	2	2,872	-	-	-
14	Development of Springs or Seeps for Livestock Water	number	7	7	1,364	-	-	-
16	Planting Trees or Shruhs for Erosion Control	acre	2	2	25	-	-	-
17	Planting Trees or Shruhs for Forestry Purposes	100 trees	32	703	3,029	-	-	-
18	Improvement of a Stand of Forest Trees	acre	1	12	195	-	-	-
32	Weeding Young Forest Plantations	acre	23	44	349	-	-	-
	Subtotals		211		\$22,317			
	B - UNIFIED GRASSLAND PRACTICES							
1	Control of Competitive Shruhs on Pasture Land	acre	1	57	\$ 228	25	567	\$ 2,268
2	Construction of Fences to Protect Established Cover	100 lin.ft.	7	135	404	28	436	1,308
3	Installation of Pipelines for Livestock Water	lin.ft.	3	2,145	314	13	13,281	1,636
4	Application of Lime to Permit Use of Conserving Crops	ton	1	80	320	13	196	784
5 (a-b)	Establishment of Permanent Vegetative Cover	acre	156	626	9,387	773	3,578	53,842
5 (c)	Fertilizing Permanent Vegetative Cover	ton	204	316	10,978	624	1,263	37,905
6 (a)	Improvement of an Established Vegetative Cover for Soil Protection	acre	-	-	-	1	6	60
6 (b)	Fertilizing Improved Vegetative Cover	ton	-	-	-	1	1	45
	Subtotals		270		\$21,631	787		\$ 97,848
	C - UNIFIED COFFEE PRACTICES							
1(a)(1)	Planting Shade Trees for Erosion Control	tree	-	-	-	21	1,520	\$ 61
1(a)(2)	Improvement of a Stand of Shade Trees	acre	2	1	\$ 12	61	104	832
1(a)(3)	Elimination of Shade Trees for the Establishment of Sun-Grown Coffee	acre	-	-	-	2	2	14
1(b)	Establishment of New Coffee Groves	acre	-	-	-	98	157	8,316
1(c)	Application of Lime to Permit the Establishment of New Coffee Groves	ton	-	-	-	4	20	100
1(d)	Spraying New Coffee Groves	acre	-	-	-	18	31	232
1(e)	Fertilizing New Coffee Groves	ton	-	-	-	98	37	1,125
2(a)	Fertilizing Coffee Groves of 1 to 4 Years Old	ton	78	87	2,618	112	229	6,856
2(b)	Spraying Coffee Groves of 1 to 4 Years Old	acre	-	-	-	30	71	483
3	Fertilizing Coffee Groves to Improve the Protection to Steep Slopes	ton	1,220	563	16,830	170	92	2,760
	Subtotals		1,228		\$19,460	295		\$ 20,779
	Net Totals		1,499		\$63,408			\$118,627
	Plus Small Cost-Share Increase				8,552			8,624
	Grand Totals				\$71,960			\$127,251



DISTRICT NO. 3 (ARECIBO) - SUMMARY OF CONSERVATION PRACTICES, 1962

TABLE 15

PRACTICE NUMBER	TITLE	UNITS REPORTED	FEDERAL PROGRAM Agricultural Conservation Program			COMMONWEALTH PROGRAMS Pasture Improvement Program Coffee Rehabilitation Program		
			NUMBER OF FARMS	EXTENT	COST-SHARES	NUMBER OF FARMS	EXTENT	COST-SHARES
	A - COMPLEX AND FORESTRY PRACTICES							
1	Establishment of Sod Waterways	1000 sq.ft.	4	25	\$ 55	-	-	-
6	Construction of Hillside Ditches to Control Erosion	100 lin.ft.	2	20	20	-	-	-
8	Construction of Dams, Pits, or Ponds for Livestock Water	number	1	1	477	-	-	-
14	Development of Springs or Seeps for Livestock Water	number	6	6	1,201	-	-	-
15	Planting Trees or Shrubs for Erosion Control	acre	8	16	272	-	-	-
25	Planting Vegetative Barriers to Control Erosion	100 lin.ft.	1	5	2	-	-	-
	Subtotals		21		\$ 2,027			
	B - UNIFIED GRASSLAND PRACTICES							
1	Control of Competitive Shrubs on Pasture Land	acre	-	-	-	15	212	\$ 847
2	Construction of Fences to Protect Established Cover	100 lin.ft.	-	-	-	40	670	2,011
3	Installation of Pipelines for Livestock Water	lin.ft.	-	-	-	20	16,001	1,648
5 (a-b)	Establishment of Permanent Vegetative Cover	acre	-	-	-	268	1,227	18,466
5 (c)	Fertilizing Permanent Vegetative Cover	ton	-	-	-	244	452	13,548
	Subtotals					273		\$ 36,520
	C - UNIFIED COFFEE PRACTICES							
1 (a-1)	Planting Shade Trees for Erosion Control	tree	31	2,315	\$ 93	139	10,390	\$ 416
1 (a-2)	Improvement of a Stand of Shade Trees	acre	72	96	766	607	1,367	10,939
1 (a-3)	Elimination of Shade Trees for the Establishment of Sun-Grown Coffee	acre	-	-	-	7	25	200
1 (b)	Establishment of New Coffee Groves	acre	-	-	-	809	1,769	93,746
1 (c)	Application of Lime to Permit the Establishment of New Coffee Groves	ton	-	-	-	4	36	180
1 (d)	Spraying New Coffee Groves	acre	-	-	-	100	267	2,013
1 (e)	Fertilizing New Coffee Groves	ton	6	1	33	803	396	11,874
2 (a)	Fertilizing Coffee Groves of 1 to 4 Years Old	ton	908	1,904	57,123	440	1,758	52,752
2 (b)	Spraying Coffee Groves of 1 to 4 Years Old	acre	-	-	-	120	743	7,018
3	Fertilizing Coffee Groves to Improve the Protection to Steep Slopes	ton	3,138	2,337	70,099	240	216	6,483
	Subtotals		3,197		\$128,114	1,180		\$185,621
	Net Totals		3,199		\$130,141			\$222,141
	Plus Small Cost-Share Increase				18,101			11,710
	Grand Totals				\$148,242			\$233,851

DISTRICT NO. 4 (ISABELA) - SUMMARY OF CONSERVATION PRACTICES, 1962

TABLE 16

PRACTICE NUMBER	T I T L E	UNITS REPORTED	FEDERAL PROGRAM Agricultural Conservation Program			COMMONWEALTH PROGRAMS Pasture Improvement Program Coffee Rehabilitation Program		
			NUMBER OF FARMS	EXTENT	COST-SHARES	NUMBER OF FARMS	EXTENT	COST-SHARES
	A - COMPLEX AND FORESTRY PRACTICES							
1	Establishment of Sod Waterways	1000 sq.ft.	26	58	\$ 526	-	-	-
3	Construction of Diversion Ditches	lin.ft.	4	1,290	26	-	-	-
6	Construction of Hillside Ditches to Control Erosion	100 lin.ft.	27	824	894	-	-	-
8	Construction of Dams, Pits, or Ponds for Livestock Water	number	3	3	1,640	-	-	-
17	Planting Trees or Shrubs for Forestry Purposes	100 trees	50	384	1,535	-	-	-
22	Weeding Young Forest Plantations	acre	8	6	48	-	-	-
	Subtotals		93		\$ 4,669			
	B - UNIFIED GRASSLAND PRACTICES							
1	Control of Competitive Shruhs on Pasture Land	acre	-	-	-	1	110	\$ 440
2	Construction of Fences to Protect Established Cover	100 lin.ft.	7	113	\$ 338	1	18	54
3	Installation of Pipelines for Livestock Water	lin.ft.	10	17,672	1,767	-	-	-
5 (a-b)	Establishment of Permanent Vegetative Cover	acre	160	484	7,266	88	176	2,641
5 (c)	Fertilizing Permanent Vegetative Cover	ton	192	181	5,435	38	40	1,209
7	Application of Sugar Mills Refuse to Permit Pasture Establishment	ton	2	134	67	-	-	-
	Subtotals		205		\$14,873	101		\$4,344
	C - UNIFIED COFFEE PRACTICES							
1 (a-1)	Planting Shade Trees for Erosion Control	tree	-	-	-	3	150	\$ 6
1 (a-2)	Improvement of a Stand of Shade Trees	acre	3	3	\$ 24	5	6	48
1 (b)	Establishment of New Coffee Groves	acre	-	-	-	15	21	1,097
1 (d)	Spraying New Coffee Groves	acre	-	-	-	3	4	32
1 (e)	Fertilizing New Coffee Groves	ton	2	1	18	14	4	132
2 (a)	Fertilizing Coffee Groves of 1 to 4 Years Old	ton	53	62	1,867	40	32	960
2 (b)	Spraying Coffee Groves of 1 to 4 Years Old	acre	-	-	-	13	11	80
3	Fertilizing Coffee Groves to Improve the Protection to Steep Slopes	ton	1,072	339	9,898	93	24	723
	Subtotals		1,079		\$11,807	149		\$3,078
	Net Totals		1,241		\$31,349			\$7,422
	Plus Small Cost-Share Increase				5,796			1,248
	Grand Totals				\$37,145			\$8,670

DISTRICT NO. 5 (MAYAGUEZ) - SUMMARY OF CONSERVATION PRACTICES, 1962

PRACTICE NUMBER	T I T L E	UNITS REPORTED	FEDERAL PROGRAM			COMMONWEALTH PROGRAMS		
			Agricultural Conservation Program			Pasture Improvement Program Coffee Rehabilitation Program		
			NUMBER OF FARMS	EXTENT	COST-SHARES	NUMBER OF FARMS	EXTENT	COST-SHARES
A - COMPLEX AND FORESTRY PRACTICES								
1	Establishment of Sod Waterways	1000 sq.ft.	37	166	\$ 481	-	-	-
3	Construction of Diversion Ditches	lin.ft.	11	2,813	266	-	-	-
6	Construction of Hillside Ditches to Control Erosion	100 lin.ft.	55	2,627	2,627	-	-	-
9	Construction of Dams, Pits, or Ponds to Conserve Water for Irrigation	number	2	3	2,279	-	-	-
15	Lining Irrigation Ditches to Prevent Erosion and to Conserve Water	sq.yd.	1	334	117	-	-	-
16	Planting Trees or Shruhs for Erosion Control	acre	1	2	20	-	-	-
17	Planting Trees or Shruhs for Forestry Purposes	100 trees	32	325	1,299	-	-	-
26	Planting Vegetative Barriers to Control Erosion	100 lin.ft.	1	29	9	-	-	-
32	Weeding Young Forest Plantations	acre	24	56	448	-	-	-
	Subtotals		122		\$ 7,546			
B - UNIFIED GRASSLAND PRACTICES								
1	Control of Competitive Shruhs on Pasture Land	acre	1	2	\$ 8	3	213	\$ 852
2	Construction of Fences to Protect Established Cover	100 lin.ft.	1	5	15	7	129	388
3	Installation of Pipelines for Livestock Water	lin.ft.	1	1,000	150	2	484	58
5 (a-b)	Establishment of Permanent Vegetative Cover	acre	16	63	952	63	274	4,133
5 (c)	Fertilizing Permanent Vegetative Cover	ton	24	59	1,414	48	65	1,950
7	Application of Sugar Mills Refuse to Permit Pasture Establishment	ton	-	-	-	1	80	40
8	Installation of Facilities for Sprinkler Irrigation	acre irrigated	1	45	1,360	-	-	-
9 (a-b)	Establishment of Permanent Vegetative Cover (Añasco River Watershed)	acre	9	10	248	11	25	638
9 (c)	Fertilizing Permanent Vegetative Cover (Añasco River Watershed)	ton	14	25	745	1	1	17
	Subtotals		38		\$ 4,893	76		\$ 8,076
C - UNIFIED COFFEE PRACTICES								
1 (a-1)	Planting Shade Trees for Erosion Control	tree	8	580	\$ 23	73	4,880	\$ 195
1 (a-2)	Improvement of a Stand of Shade Trees	acre	36	36	288	225	484	3,874
1 (a-3)	Elimination of Shade Trees for the Establishment of Sun-Grown Coffee	acre	-	-	-	18	43	344
1 (b)	Establishment of New Coffee Groves	acre	-	-	-	348	689	36,533
1 (d)	Spraying New Coffee Groves	acre	-	-	-	31	92	788
1 (e)	Fertilizing New Coffee Groves	ton	5	1	19	346	165	4,968
2 (a)	Fertilizing Coffee Groves of 1 to 4 Years Old	ton	253	385	11,551	379	1,239	37,162
2 (b)	Spraying Coffee Groves of 1 to 4 Years Old	acre	-	-	-	65	296	2,561
3	Fertilizing Coffee Groves to Improve the Protection to Steep Slopes	ton	2,452	1,795	53,854	406	373	11,193
	Subtotals		2,474		\$65,734	880		\$ 97,618
	Net Totals				\$78,173			\$105,694
	Plus Small Cost-Share Increase				12,844			6,768
	Grand Totals				\$91,017			\$112,462

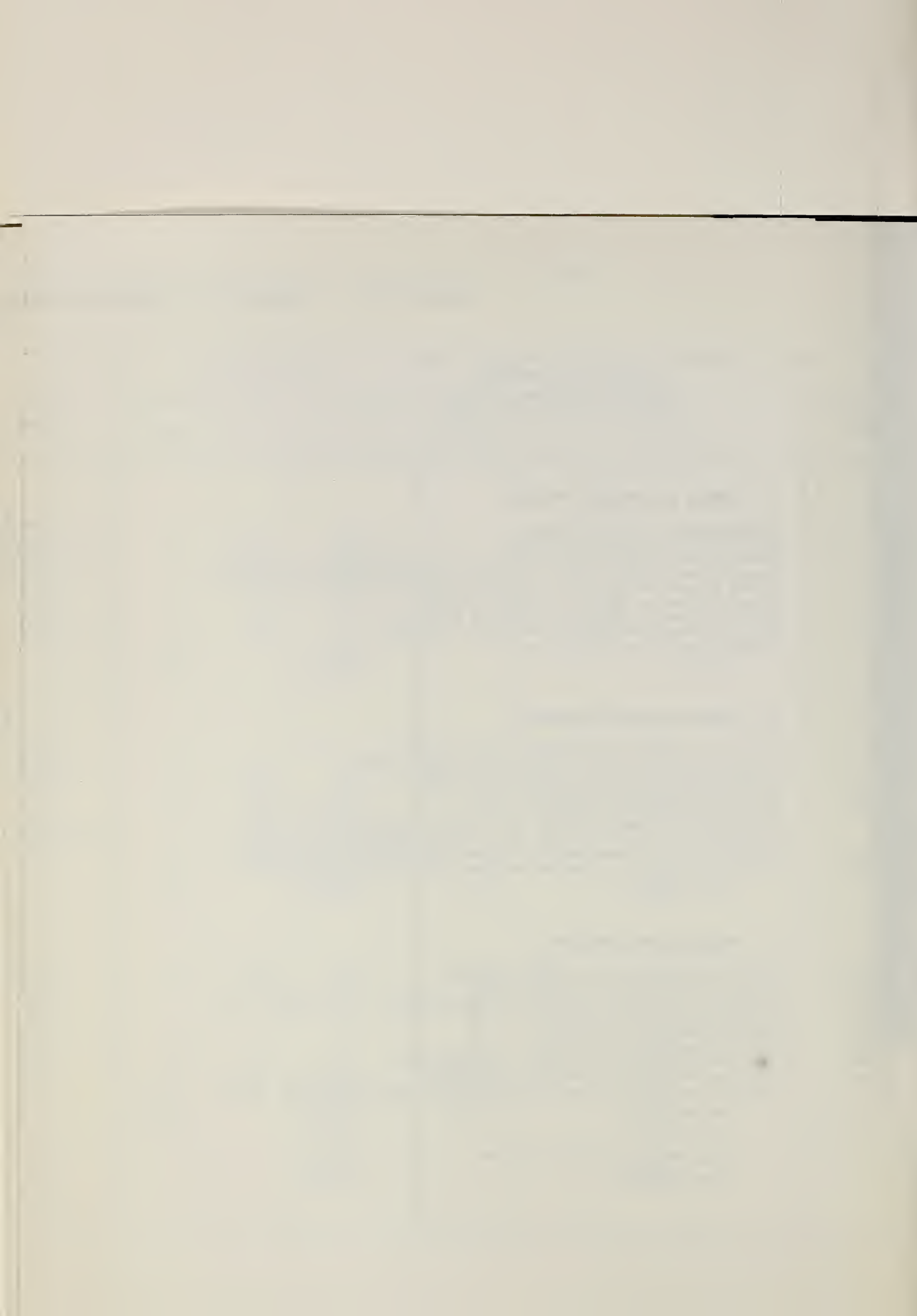


TABLE 18

DISTRICT NO. 6 (PONCE) - SUMMARY OF CONSERVATION PRACTICES, 1962

PRACTICE NUMBER	T I T L E	UNITS REPORTED	FEDERAL PROGRAM Agricultural Conservation Program			COMMONWEALTH PROGRAMS Pasture Improvement Program Coffee Rehabilitation Program		
			NUMBER OF FARMS	EXTENT	COST-SHARES	NUMBER OF FARMS	EXTENT	COST-SHARES
	A - COMPLEX AND FORESTRY PRACTICES							
1	Establishment of Sod Waterways	1000 sq.ft.	1	3	\$ 8	"	"	"
6	Construction of Hillside Ditches to Control Erosion	100 lin.ft.	4	160	160	"	"	"
8	Construction of Dams, Pits, or Ponds for Livestock Water	number	15	15	9,469	"	"	"
9	Construction of Dams, Pits, or Ponds to Conserve Water for Irrigation	number	16	16	15,674	"	"	"
11	Leveling Irrigable Land to Control Erosion and to Conserve Irrigation Water	acre	2	90	2,330	"	"	"
12	Reorganization of Irrigation System to Control Erosion and to Conserve Water	number	2	2	1,801	"	"	"
14	Development of Springs or Seeps for Livestock Water	number	3	3	469	"	"	"
	Subtotals		41		\$ 29,911			
	B - UNIFIED GRASSLAND PRACTICES							
1	Control of Competitive Shrubs on Pasture Land	acre	52	1 117	\$ 4,466	33	1,435	\$ 5,739
2	Construction of Fences to Protect Established Cover	100 lin.ft.	26	473	1,420	20	427	1 280
3	Installation of Pipelines for Livestock Water	lin.ft.	11	14,189	1,631	8	5,983	765
5 (a-b)	Establishment of Permanent Vegetative Cover	acre	198	1,219	18 292	189	1 913	28 771
5 (c)	Fertilizing Permanent Vegetative Cover	ton	104	176	5,295	95	202	6,066
6 (a)	Improvement of an Established Vegetative Cover for Soil Protection	acre	"	"	"	2	11	110
8	Installation of Facilities for Sprinkler Irrigation	acre irrigated	3	156	3,459	1	13	1,195
	Subtotals		274		\$ 34,563	235		\$ 43,926
	C - UNIFIED COFFEE PRACTICES							
1 (a-1)	Planting Shade Trees for Erosion Control	tree	25	1,405	\$ 56	148	11,685	\$ 467
1 (a-2)	Improvement of a Stand of Shade Trees	acre	36	40	318	322	691	5,532
1 (a-3)	Elimination of Shade Trees for the Establishment of Sun-Grown Coffee Groves	acre	"	"	"	10	34	272
1 (b)	Establishment of New Coffee Groves	acre	"	"	"	546	1,117	59,196
1 (c)	Application of Lime to Permit the Establishment of New Coffee Groves	ton	"	"	"	1	10	50
1 (d)	Spraying New Coffee Groves	acre	"	"	"	124	327	2,284
1 (e)	Fertilizing New Coffee Groves	ton	2	1	43	544	260	7,813
2 (a)	Fertilizing Coffee Groves of 1 to 4 Years Old	ton	191	302	9,052	461	1,376	41,287
2 (b)	Spraying Coffee Groves of 1 to 4 Years Old	acre	"	"	"	127	709	5,135
3	Fertilizing Coffee Groves to Improve the Protection to Steep Slopes	ton	2,000	1,740	52,196	406	422	12,674
	Subtotals		2,106		\$ 61,665	1,044		\$134,710
	Net Totals		2,273		\$126,139			\$178,636
	Plus Small Cost-Share Increase				12,853			9,942
	Grand Totals				\$138,992			\$188,578

DISTRICT NO. 7 (CAYEY) - SUMMARY OF CONSERVATION PRACTICES, 1962

PRACTICE NUMBER	T I T L E	UNITS REPORTED	FEDERAL PROGRAM			COMMONWEALTH PROGRAMS		
			Agricultural Conservation Program			Pasture Improvement Program Coffee Rehabilitation Program		
			NUMBER OF FARMS	EXTENT	COST-SHARES	NUMBER OF FARMS	EXTENT	COST-SHARES
	A - COMPLEX AND FORESTRY PRACTICES							
	Construction of Diversion Ditches	lin.ft.	6	2,290	\$ 89	-	-	-
	Construction of Hillside Ditches to Control Erosion	100 lin.ft.	98	5,184	5,186	-	-	-
	Construction of Bench Terraces to Control Erosion	lin.ft.	9	2,539	695	-	-	-
	Construction of Dams, Pits, or Ponds for Livestock Water	number	9	9	7,354	-	-	-
	Construction of Dams, Pits, or Ponds to Conserve Water for Irrigation	number	2	2	1,197	-	-	-
	Leveling Irrigable Land to Control Erosion and to Conserve Irrigation Water	acre	3	92	3,688	-	-	-
	Development of Springs or Seeps for Livestock Water	number	5	5	1,947	-	-	-
	Planting Trees or Shrubs for Forestry Purposes	100 trees	24	494	2,090	-	-	-
	Planting Vegetative Barriers to Control Erosion	100 lin.ft.	2	26	8	-	-	-
	Weeding Young Forest Plantations	acre	11	10	83	-	-	-
	Subtotals		155		\$22,337			
	B - UNIFIED GRASSLAND PRACTICES							
	Control of Competitive Shrubs on Pasture Land	acre	11	184	\$ 735	142	4,380	\$ 17,521
	Construction of Fences to Protect Established Cover	100 lin.ft.	40	902	2,707	55	932	2,795
	Installation of Pipelines for Livestock Water	lin.ft.	20	18,814	1,928	30	35,062	3,890
	Application of Lime to Permit Use of Conserving Crops	ton	1	8	32	6	136	546
	Establishment of Permanent Vegetative Cover	acre	308	1,364	20,497	649	4,891	76,481
	Fertilizing Permanent Vegetative Cover	ton	341	512	15,162	303	575	17,248
	Improvement of an Established Vegetative Cover for Soil Protection	acre	-	-	-	15	115	1,148
	Fertilizing Improved Vegetative Cover	ton	-	-	-	13	18	555
	Subtotals		488		\$41,061	818		\$120,184
	C - UNIFIED COFFEE PRACTICES							
	Planting Shade Trees for Erosion Control	tree	-	-	-	14	1,250	\$ 50
	Improvement of a Stand of Shade Trees	acre	1	5	\$ 40	46	114	910
	Elimination of Shade Trees for the Establishment of Sun-Grown Coffee Groves	acre	-	-	-	2	8	64
	Establishment of New Coffee Groves	acre	-	-	-	83	187	9,932
	Spraying New Coffee Groves	acre	-	-	-	9	25	236
	Fertilizing New Coffee Groves	ton	-	-	-	83	43	1,305
	Fertilizing Coffee Groves of 1 to 4 Years Old	ton	45	41	1,233	117	251	7,525
	Spraying Coffee Groves of 1 to 4 Years Old	acre	-	-	-	5	7	55
	Fertilizing Coffee Groves to Improve the Protection to Steep Slopes	ton	1,183	470	14,091	176	139	4,178
	Subtotals		1,191		\$15,364	327		\$ 24,255
	Net Totals		1,641		\$78,762			\$144,439
	Plus Small Cost-Share Increase				9,557			8,823
	Grand Totals				\$88,319			\$153,262

SUMMARY OF COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION TOBACCO LOANS
Crop Years 1946-47 Through 1961-62
As of June 30, 1963

ASSOCIATION	GREEN WEIGHT SUBJECT TO C.C.C. LOANS (POUNDS)	ACTUAL LOAN (DOLLARS) (*)	SALES SUPPORT BY C.C.C. WITHOUT ACTUAL LOANS	TOTAL SALES SUBJECT TO C.C.C. SUPPORT	TOBACCO ON HAND (DRY WEIGHT)	OUTSTANDING LOANS	WRITTEN OFF AS A LOSS
J. Morales and Company	989,712	\$ 244,297.94 176,539.85 <u>\$ 420,837.79</u>	None	\$ 420,837.79	None	Sold for more than expenses plus loan.	-
Ignacio López Colón (1946-47)	247,105	\$ 62,427.38 28,123.81 <u>\$ 90,551.19</u>	"	90,551.19	"	"	-
Andrés Torres Montero	448,195	\$ 110,915.05 45,449.84 <u>\$ 156,364.89</u>	"	156,364.89	"	"	-
Cosecheros de Tabaco de Utuado	14,737,000	\$ 4,074,796.48 719,379.84 <u>\$ 4,794,176.32</u>	\$ 1,182,011.67	5,662,070.37	"	"	-
Cooperativa (A.B.C.) Tabacalera	14,197,045	\$ 3,057,730.45 427,191.08 <u>\$ 3,484,921.53</u>	1,578,442.51	5,249,834.84	"	"	1949-50 \$ 18,692.54
P.R. Tobacco Marketing Coop. Association	122,555,685	\$10,339,105.77 3,801,963.11 <u>\$14,141,068.88</u>	31,228,021.71	46,877,736.95	"	"	1946-47 70,417.24 1947-48 225,938.82 1949-50 109,911.51 1954-55 131,041.32
	153,174,742	\$23,087,920.60	\$33,988,475.89	\$58,457,396.03	None	-	\$556,001.43

(*) IN THIS COLUMN THE FIRST FIGURE IS THE ACCOUNT OF THE ORIGINAL LOAN, SECOND FIGURE IS ADDITIONAL TO COVER HANDLING EXPENSES, AND THE THIRD FIGURE IS THE AMOUNT OF THE ORIGINAL LOAN PLUS ADDITION TO COVER HANDLING EXPENSES.

TABLE 21

STATISTICAL DATA ON THE OUTTURN OF THE 1962 SUGAR PROGRAM FOR THE VIRGIN ISLANDS
ARRANGED ACCORDING TO SPECIFIED HARVESTED ACRES

SPECIFIED HARVESTED ACRES	NUMBER OF FARMS	ACRES HARVESTED FOR SUGAR IN 1962	SUGARCANE GROWN (TONS)	SUGAR, R.V. PRODUCED (CWT.)	NUMBER OF FARMS WITH PRODUCTION BELOW 80% OF NORMAL	RAW VALUE SUGAR BELOW 80% OF NORMAL (CWT.)	TOTAL RAW VALUE SUGAR ENTITLED TO PAYMENT (CWT.)	COMPUTED NET PAYMENT	AVERAGE PAYMENT PER FARM	AVERAGE PAYMENT PER CWT. OF SUGAR RAW VALUE	AVERAGE PAYMENT PER ACRE HARVESTED
0.1 - 1.0	39	27.5	328.2	627.59	10	31.42	659.01	\$ 527.22	\$ 13.52	\$0.84	\$19.17
1.1 - 2.0	30	50.3	553.8	1,067.45	7	89.73	1,157.18	925.74	30.86	0.87	18.40
2.1 - 3.0	18	48.6	686.5	1,310.98	4	46.47	1,357.45	1,085.95	60.33	0.83	22.34
3.1 - 5.0	24	102.4	1,536.2	2,952.49	6	134.03	3,086.52	2,469.23	102.88	0.84	24.11
5.1 - 10.0	17	139.2	2,375.9	4,594.37	3	142.98	4,737.35	3,789.89	222.93	0.82	27.23
10.1 - 15.0	7	86.5	1,915.2	3,608.93	1	90.78	3,699.71	2,959.77	422.82	0.82	34.22
15.1 - 50.0	17	552.6	13,241.8	25,689.98	3	313.92	26,003.90	20,803.12	1,223.71	0.81	37.65
50.1 - 100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100.1 - U p	4	3,141.0	94,233.3	175,299.19	1	886.03	176,185.22	106,501.49	26,625.37	0.61	33.91
TOTALS AND AVERAGES	156	4,148.1	114,870.9	215,150.98	35	1,735.36	216,886.34	\$139,062.41	\$ 891.43	\$0.65	\$33.52

SUMMARY OF THE CONSERVATION PRACTICES CARRIED OUT UNDER THE 1962 UNIFIED
AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM IN THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

TABLE 23

PRACTICE NO.	TITLE	FEDERAL FUNDS Agricultural Conservation Program			INSULAR FUNDS		
		No. OF FARMS	EXTENT	COST-SHARES	No. OF FARMS	EXTENT	COST-SHARES
	S T. C R O I X						
1 (a)	Planting grasses for permanent pasture	14	145 acres	\$ 1,790	1	29 acres	\$ 435
1 (b)	Applying fertilizer to grasses	1	60 cwt.	105	1	57 cwt.	100
2	Eradication of hurricane grass for establishing permanent pasture	6	31 acres	192	2	60 acres	375
3	Eradication of shrubs or trees for establishing new permanent pasture	30	568 acres	6,765	6	785 acres	13,750
5	Constructing permanent fences						
	(a) Barbed wire	6	7,010 lin.ft.	280	3	13,880 lin.ft.	555
	(b) Woven wire	12	20,900 lin.ft.	1,254	6	23,750 lin.ft.	1,425
7	Constructing wells for livestock water	1	26 lin.ft.	117	5	598 lin.ft.	2,691
8	Installing pipelines for livestock water	1	2,000 lin.ft.	300	2	5,330 lin.ft.	799
9	Constructing ponds or dams for livestock water	1	930 cu.yds.	186	2	3,246 cu.yds.	649
11	Constructing storage tanks to accumulate water	1	6 cu.yds.	40	-	-	-
14	Cleaning young forest plantations	6	34 acres	344	-	-	-
	Net participating farms	49			24		
	Total Cost-Shares			\$11,373			\$20,779
	Plus Small Cost-Share Increases			353			84
	Total Payments			\$11,726			\$20,863
	S T. T H O M A S						
3	Eradication of shrubs or trees for establishing new permanent pasture	2	8 acres	\$ 79	-	-	-
10	Constructing permanent barriers to form bench terraces	3	77 cu.yds.	463	5	442 cu.yds.	\$ 1,903
11	Constructing storage tanks to accumulate water	2	38 cu.yds.	280	-	-	-
13	Installing pipelines from reservoir to bench terraces	2	595 lin.ft.	152	-	-	-
	Net participating farms	9			5		
	Total Cost-Shares			\$ 974			\$ 1,903
	Plus Small Cost-Share Increases			109			40
	Total Payments			\$1,083			\$ 1,943
	S T. J O H N						
3	Eradication of shrubs or trees for establishing new permanent pasture	-	-	-	12	70 acres	\$ 1,362
6	Constructing permanent fences						
	(a) Barbed wire	-	-	-	1	600 lin.ft.	24
	(b) Woven wire	-	-	-	4	1,200 lin.ft.	72
	Net participating farms				12		
	Total Cost-Shares						\$ 1,458
	Plus Small Cost-Share Increases						118
	Total Payments						\$ 1,576



TABLE 24

SUMMARY OF FARM AND ACREAGE DATA AND COST-SHARES EARNED UNDER THE 1962
UNIFIED AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

FARM AND ACREAGE DATA	VIRGIN ISLANDS	ST. CROIX	ST. THOMAS	ST. JOHN
FOR ALL FARMS:				
1. Number of farms	501	315	128	58
2. Farmland	44,062	34,376	6,317	3,369
3. Cropland	11,302	8,686	1,787	829
4. Grassland	21,483	17,868	1,968	1,647
5. Other land	11,277	7,822	2,562	893
FOR PARTICIPATING FARMS:				
6. Number of farms	82	57	13	12
PER CENT PARTICIPATING	16	18	10	21
7. Farmland	16,968	16,236	148	584
PER CENT PARTICIPATING	38	47	2	17
8. Cropland	692	558	52	82
PER CENT PARTICIPATING	6	6	3	10
9. Grassland	9,334	8,802	77	455
PER CENT PARTICIPATING	43	49	4	28
10. Other land	6,942	6,876	19	47
COST-SHARES EARNED				
Net cost-shares from ACP	\$12,347	\$11,373	\$ 974	-
Small cost-shares from ACP	462	353	109	-
Total earnings from ACP	<u>\$12,809</u>	<u>\$11,726</u>	<u>\$1,083</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cost-shares from V.I. Government	\$24,140	\$20,779	\$1,903	\$1,458
Small cost-shares from V.I. Government	242	84	40	118
Total earnings from V.I. Government	<u>\$24,382</u>	<u>\$20,863</u>	<u>\$1,943</u>	<u>\$1,576</u>
Total earnings from both sources	\$37,191	\$32,589	\$3,026	\$1,576
PER CENT OF TOTAL PAYMENTS	<u>-</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>4</u>

